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PLUMS TO PICK.

ATTRACTING PATRIOTIC ATTENTION.

The Anxious Gentlemen From Georgia Who are Belaboring the President With Their Little Petitions for Place and Perquisites—A Diamond Fight.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the organization of the senate Georgia will be fairly considered. As I have wired you, both our senators will have important committees Mr. Hill can certainly retain the chairmanship of the committee on contingent expenses, which he has so ably filled; but the committee on printing, of which ex Senator Whyte was chairman, is more important, and it is probable that he will be placed in its presidency. His legal attainments will be utilized by the committee on the judiciary, over which Mr. Garland will probably preside. Work on these two committees will give Mr. Hill about all he can do.

The retirement of Mr. Baily will leave the committee on education and labor for a new chairman. For this important trust Governor Brown seems to have been chosen. His earnest efforts in the senate for the cause of popular education eminently fit him for this position. In nothing is the senators devotion to progress better displayed than in his sincere advocacy of every movement which tends to make education free, liberal and universal. If he had his committee to choose he would probably take that which the democratic caucus, according to rumor, has assigned to him.

The two senators from Georgia work together admirably. No two men could well be more different and yet they are found to co operate in a way which makes their influence more potent than it possibly could be if they did not pull together.

—Applications for the favors of the administration continue to come in from Georgia.

——General Longstreet will be retained in Turkey and his son, Major John Longstreet, will probably have a place on the legation. It is said that Garfield once thought of tendering a cabinet position to General Longstreet, but the pressure of prominent men in his party carried the choice to Mr. Hunt. Whether or not Mr. Hilliard will retain the Brazilian mission is doubtful. It is a tempting place, paying a salary of $12,000 and placing the minister in a very delightful city. Mr. Hilliard has been very satisfactory to the government, but there are several applications for his position. Among these is Rev. Mr. Van Note, of New Jersey, who has the same religious faith as the president. Mr. George Tanner, of Georgia, who has been consul at Liege, Belgium, is applying for reappointment. Mr. Locke, of Ohio, wants Bob Clayton's place at Callao, Peru. It is thought that Mr. W. L Scrogg will retain his consulship in China, though there will be no lack of applications for it.

Tom Blodgett wants to go to Rio Janeiro as consul, and Tom Black will be satisfied with the collectorship at St. Mary's.

Mr John Holliday has applied for the position of surveyor of the new port of Atlanta and Mr. John C. Hendrix is here looking after the same position.

Dr. T. P. Janes is spoken of by Georgians for commissioner of agriculture. The contest over the Griffin post-office will be sharp between Postmaster Logan and Mr. Alex Murray.

As to the marshalship nothing new has developed. Some of Colonel Fitzsimons's friends do not believe he means to resign. Of the present applicants for the office Major Smyth seems to have the best chance for appointment. But as there are charges against him on file in the department of justice, his confirmation might be doubtful.

Thomas Johnson, collector of customs at Savannah, is here to resist the pressure of the army of "outs"

It is not probable that many, if any, of the Georgia places will be filled at this session of the senate If the marshal resigns within the next few days of course the president would fill the place at once, and the surveyor for Atlanta will probably soon be appointed, as merchants are waiting to begin direct importation at that port. But most of the Georgia office-seekers will have a long term of anxiety.

It may be necessary to fill the vacant circuit judgeship very soon. Mr. George Thomas has come to personally urge his claims. The Louisiana bar look on this prize as justly belonging to one of their number. Judge Billings will be before the new president and so will Judge Pardee. Alabama may present a candidate or two. Judge McCay, however, is considered as having good and improving chances In point of ability he will not be disparaged by comparison with any of the applicants His friends are hopeful of his appointment.

——Hayes left behind him Joe Harris's "amiable Rogers," and he will probably fill the vacancy in the court of claims, left by the promotion of Judge Hunt to the cabinet. Garfield's private secretary is quite a young man named Brown.

——Howard Carroll, who has written more "southern outrage" yarns than any man living, was given a dinner yesterday by his newspaper friends in Washington because he is going to marry a daughter of Hon John H Starin, of New York. She will have a million dollars, they say, and Howard can afford to tell the truth hereafter.

——Among the ladies at the inaugural ball was one who fairly blazed in diamonds. She had a coronet, a necklace and pendant cross, ear drops, bracelets and rings, all flashing with the dazzling hues of genuine gems. Across the room under the electric light the fitful play of the reflection made her look like a walking rainbow. But all her diamonds could not make her handsome I have seen many a Georgia girl in a calico dress with a broom in her hand; the flush of health in her sweet, fresh face, and the grace of a nymph in her elastic step, look ten times as lovely as this proud child of fortune. F. H. R.

A DESTRUCTIVE GEORGIAN.

Creates a Sensation in a Nashville Hotel.

NASHVILLE, March 9—About half past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man, apparently about 20 years of age, five feet two inches in height, with light hair and blue eyes, a small mustache, and comparatively speaking, well dressed, entered the Commercial hotel office and registered as "W. M. Mason, Augusta, Ga." He asked for a room and wrote an order to Seifried & Cree's for a leather trunk and valise, which he said he had left there. The order was given to the porter, with directions to get the baggage, and Mr. Mason was shown to room 3 on the first floor. He retired to bed, and presently the porter returned and stated that he had no baggage there He became enraged and swore at the porter and also at the clerk, Mr. Cummings, who had gone to the room to notify the stranger that he would have to pay for his night's lodging in advance or leave Mason said that he had no money and offered to put up his coat to secure the amount, but subsequently withdrew the proposition and was ordered to leave the house. Mr. Cummings returned to the office, expecting Mason to dress himself and follow soon after. Mason remained in the room some fifteen or twenty minutes, and finally came out and left the hotel. A short time after he had left the employes of the hotel smelled the burning of cloth, and an investigation in the room vacated by Mason showed a portion of the cover of the bed charred and ready to blaze, while the cotton mattress had already ignited and was in a blaze. The fire was put out, and Mr. Cummings sent out to hunt up Mason, who was found at the Maxwell house, where he had represented himself to be W. M. Henderson, of Augusta, Ga, and was being put out of the hotel when arrested He was then taken back to the Commercial and identified as the man who had left room 3, in which the fire had been discovered Mason alias Henderson was arraigned before Justice Caldwell, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and committed to jail, in default of $1,000 bond, for trial by the criminal court

The Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, March 9.—The senate passed a bill reviving for two years the state board of finance with an amendment limiting the rate of interest to be paid on loans to 6 per cent. A resolution looking to the re-submission of the repudiation constitutional amendment was defeated. Assistant Treasurer T. O. Atkins died to-day.

FOR THE LADIES.

HAND painted cuffs and collars are now much worn.

BELT bows of ribbon should be made of a yard and five eights of eight inch ribbon.

ILMA DI MURSKA takes the cake from Alice Oates. She has had six bona fide husbands.

A NEW reception evening dress is of alternate stripes of black and crimson satin—a new style of dress material.

A PRETTY way to make calico and spring cambric dresses is with a full skirt, round waist and apron overskirt.

A ST LOUIS shoemaker who claims to know, says that Fanny Davenport wears a number 8 shoe; Lotta, number 1; Annie Pixley, number 2; Mary Anderson, number 4, and Kate Claxton number 3.

AT one of the receptions at the white house recently the supper cost $2,500. The guests behaved very rude. Ladies were seen holding fried oysters in their gloved hands, because they would not wait for a plate.

THE MADAME'S FACE,

MADE PERMANENT ON CANVAS,

Is Added to the Pictorial Attractions of the White House—Rumors of an Extra Session in May—Senator Brown's Opinion of the New Cabinet

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 9—I am reliably informed that George I. Seney, president of the Metropolitan bank, of New York, has authorized President Haygood to draw on him for twenty thousand dollars to erect the buildings needed at Emory college. Two weeks ago Mr. Seney gave the same institution ten thousand dollars.

A large delegation of Georgians called on President Garfield to-day and were cordially received.

There is a growing belief that an extra session of congress will be called.

Several prominent southern senators think that the democrats will have difficulty in organizing the senate. In caucus it is said some democrats opposed any attempt at organization now.

——Miss Frances E. Willard, on behalf of fifty ladies, who subscribed to defray the cost of a memorial oil portrait of Mrs Hayes, in honor of her determined stand for temperance, in a felicitous speech presented it to President Garfield, who received it for the nation in a few well-chosen words. Both speakers lauded Mrs Hayes highly. Among those present, besides the president and Mrs. Garfield and Miss Willard and the delegation of ladies accompanying her, were Rev. Dr. Lanahan and Senators Ferry, Blair, Ransom, Beck, Conger, Logan; Representatives Bisbee, Robinson, Aldrich, Willetts, Brewer, Vance, Briggs, Ray, and ex-Representatives White and Sapp. The east room was well filled. The painting is a present from the Women's national temperance union, and a testimony to Mrs. Hayes's decision of character in banishing wine from the white house. The picture is full length and life size, and represents Mrs Hayes standing in the open air on a terrace with a faint landscape in the background. In the fore ground is a portion of a drinking fountain, on one side of which is a panel in bas-relief, representing a female figure leaning on a water-vase lying on its side, from which flows a stream of the liquid symbolic of temperance. The dress is maroon velvet, with train, and full, rich lace trimmings on the elbow sleeves and square cut neck. The only ornament is a slendor necklace of gold, with a cameo medallion of President Hayes for a pendant. A small bunch of tea roses is in one hand, and with the other the folds of the dress are gracefully held back. The picture is pronounced not only a faithful likeness of the distinguished sitter, reproducing her strong face, bright expression and commanding figure, but as a work of art a most striking and worthy ornament to the executive mansion. The picture is to be engraved, and a print is to be furnished to every person who has contributed $5 to the fund.

——Senator Brown, of Georgia, said to day that he thought the administration of President Garfield started out under the brightest auspices The country was prosperous, and no section was dissatisfied nor inclined to factious opposition. As for the south, there was developing a better feeling, that was manifesting itself in a desire for an improvement and business enterprise. The waste places were being built up and manufactories were being started. Their great water power was being developed and turned to account, and the mineral wealth of the country was receiving the attention that it had lacked for generations. The people showed a disposition to attend to business and let politics alone; to get rich and to become prosperous again. On the whole, he regarded the new administration as having bright prospects in the extreme.

——The swearing-in of the new cabinet was void of any dramatic interest. All there was to it was Chief-Justice Cartter, of the district supreme court—by-the-by, an Ohio man—administering the oath in the room in which the cabinet consultations are held. There were present only the president and a few of the clerks about the white house Soon after one o'clock the United States supreme court called in a body to pay their respects. At three o'clock the president refused to be further bored by the hungry bread and butter brigade, and went down stairs and lunched with his family.

——Ex-Vice-President Wheeler quietly left the city Saturday morning without saying good-bye to any of his friends. Not even those in his hotel knew anything of his departure. He has gone south to remain six weeks, and will then go to Europe for a prolonged stay.

——Rumors are in circulation that an extra session of congress will be called in May, but investigation has thus far failed to confirm them.

——The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Levi P Morton, of New York, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France; William M. Evarts of New York, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin, commissioners on the part of the United States to the international monetary conference at Paris; Robert J. Taylor, of Indiana, member of the Mississippi river improvement commission.

——The treasury officials estimate the surplus revenue for the remaining four months of the present fiscal year at $45 000,000. The estimate, based on the exportation receipts for March, April, May and June, 1880, will equal those of the corresponding months last year. The sinking fund will require $8,000,000 to complete it by the end of the present fiscal year. According to the estimate and exhibit there will be a surplus of $37 000,000 available between now and June 30, and which the secretary of the treasury might use under the provisions of the recent act of congress to purchase bonds for cancellation.

——The secretary of the treasury has accepted five million dollars of 6s at the lowest rate offered, being an average of about 101 exclusive of interest.

Up to the hour of closing business at the treasury department to day Secretary Windom had not rendered a decision upon the pending request of the national banks that they be allowed to redeposit United States bonds in the treasury and withdraw the legal tenders recently deposited by them to retire circulation. Inquiries made of the officers of the treasury to day as to the authority upon which the present regulations of the department rest elicited many varying opinions. The comptroller of currency said the question had never been presented to the department for decision but that in practice the legal tenders once deposited to retire circulation had never afterward been surrendered. Other prominent officers of the department expressed the opinion that during Secretary Bristow's administration the question was orally decided against permitting the surrender of lawful money once deposited. The total amount of legal tenders deposited during the pendency of the funding bill was $18,764,434. Of this amount $1,287 500 has been returned to the banks on account of errors, recalls, etc., leaving still on deposit $17,476,934 This sum belongs to one hundred and thirty-eight national banks. The comptroller of the currency holds circulating notes of these same banks to the amount of $4,494,050, which he could have immediately forwarded them had they persisted in their determination to retire their circulation. The remainder of their circulating notes, about $12,000,000, could be returned to them, Comptroller Knox says, in about thirty days. When asked to day what effect a decision in favor of the withdrawal of legal tenders would have on the treasury of the United States. Treasurer Gilfillan said if the decision should be of a general character, that is not confined to deposits made during the pendency of the funding bill, it would affect about thirty million dollars now on deposit in the treasury department for reduction of circulation.

——The democratic senators held a caucus this evening for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the report of the caucus committee appointed to arrange the majority of the membership of the senate committees. The list as reported was gone over in detail and in deference to wishes of various senators a number of changes were made in assignments of minor importance. The only notable conflict of opinion was in regard to the composition of the committee on finance. The caucus committee recommended the appointment of Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, and Senator Camden, of West Virginia, to succeed Senator Kernan and Senator Wallace, whose terms have expired, and the retention of Senators Voorhees, Beck and Bayard as the remaining democratic members of this committee Mr. Camden, however, was strongly opposed on the ground, first, that some southern man should be placed on the finance committee, and second, that as Mr. Camden is a national bank president, his selection might indicate an unwise and impolitic leaning toward legislation in favor of national banks and a protective tariff. After a long discussion it was decided to let Mr. Camden's name stand on the finance company at least at present. The caucus being apprised of the refusal of the republican caucus to prepare a list of the republicans for appointment, as minority members, the committee of nine were authorized to complete the assignments for presentation to the senate to-morrow.

There was no difference of opinion as to the propriety of exercising the power of the present majority to organize the senate committees without further delay, and the election may be expected to take place next Friday. The assignments of the chairmanship as finally agreed upon by the caucus are as follows:

Privilege and elections—Mr. Saulsbury.
Foreign relations—Mr. Johnston.
Finance Mr. Bayard.
Appropriations—Mr. Davis, of West Virginia.
Commerce—Mr. Ransom.
Judiciary—Mr. Davis, of Illinois.
Military affairs—Mr. Grover.
Naval affairs—Mr McPherson.
Post-office—Mr. Maxey.
Public lands—Mr Jones, of Florida.
Indian affairs—Mr. Coke.
Pensions—Mr. Groome.
Claims—Mr Cockrell.
Patents—Mr. Call.
Territories—Mr. Butler.
Railroads—Mr Lamar.
Revision of laws—Mr. Garland.
Manufactures—Mr. Williams.
Education and labor—Mr Brown.
Mines and mining—Mr Farley.
Civil service—Mr Walker.
Public buildings—Mr Vest.
Improvement of the Mississippi—Mr. Jonas.
Transportation routes to the seaboard—Mr. Beck.
Private land claims—Mr. Edmunds.
Revolutionary claims—Mr. Anthony.
Census—Mr. Pendleton
Presidential elections—Mr. Morgan.
Printing—Mr. Hill, of Georgia.
Contingent expenses—Mr Vance.

——The congressional committee of the national greenback party to day issued an address to the people of the United States setting forth the evils caused by national banks and great corporations, and recommending the formation of clubs in every village in the United States, with a view to more thorough and efficient organization of the party.

——The president has recognized Daniel De La Pedriga as consul of Spain at Savannah, Ga.

THE SENATE.

The senate convened at 12 m.

A telegram from the governor of Iowa was read announcing the appointment of J. W. McDill to fill the unexpired term of Mr Kirkwood.

At 12:20 a message from the president was received, and on motion of Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, the senate went into executive session, and upon the reopening of the doors the senate, at 12:45, adjourned until to-morrow.

In executive session to-day the senate confirmed the nominations of Everts, Thurman and Howe to be commissioners to the international monetary conference at Paris.

PRINCE HAL.

A Pitiable Crowd in a New York Court.

NEW YORK, March 9.—It was generally believed that Harry Genet, whose liberality and munificence in the days of the old Tammany ring, won for him the sobriquet of "Prince Hal," would be sentenced this forenoon. That ceremony was postponed until the afternoon, and again until Saturday next. Genet was convicted, a few years ago, of participation in the Tweed ring frauds He looked careworn and haggard, as his old acquaintances crowded about him and uttered words of condolence. His once ruddy face, was blanched, and his eyes were blood-shot and their lids were swolen. He had evidently passed a trying night, but had the front of a man who had bravely resolved to stare his fate in the face and meet it unflinchingly. Genet, grasping each proffered hand, shook it nervously. Being asked. "Have you any idea or intimation as to your probable future fate?" Genet answered, "No, I have not, but I am prepared for the worst, whatever that may be. My friends are hopeful I shall be shown some mercy, for God knows I feel as they do, that I am being sacrificed in a measure to appease justice. I won't enter into any discussion of that matter now, however. My fate is in the hands of the court. I can only await it"

The Jeannette Relief Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO. March 9.—The Bulletin, a few days ago, published an editorial, from which it appeared that negotiations for the sale to the government of the steam whaling vessel, the Mary and Helen, for a cruise in search of the Jeannette had been complicted by the claims of middlemen for commissions. It is known that preparations have been making to fit her out for another whaling voyage, and it was feared that negotiations had fallen through. Last night, however, a telegram was received by the engineer in charge of the whaler, instructing him to immediately stop the procuring of any further furnishing and supplies for the steamer. The dispatch is from William Lewis, and stated that negotiations had probably been consummated for the sale of the Mary and Helen The general opinion, to-day, in marine circles is that the United States government has purchased her, and that she will be sent north early in May on the Jeannette search and relief expedition.

The Ex-President.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—Ex President Hayes held an informal reception, this forenoon at the residence of L. Austin. His special car will be here at 3:30 this afternoon, and he will go to Fremont. Ex-President Hayes and wife left this afternoon for Fremont, as quietly as they arrived last night. They were unattended except by a few personal friends. Without a demonstration of any character, the private car which brought them from Washington was coupled on the regular train and they proceeded to their old home.

The ex president was met at the depot in Fremont by over two thousand citizens and escorted by a procession to his residence. He made a brief speech.

Simon Cameron.

HAVANA, March 9.—Simon Cameron, with his friends, celebrated his eighty-second birthday here to day. Captain-General Blanco extended him the freedom of the island. Cameron visited Moro Castle, this morning, and received many of his countrymen in the afternoon. His friends gave a dinner in his honor this evening. Cameron made a speech reviewing the important events of his life During the banquet he was presented with a ring as a memorial of the occasion. Later in the evening Cameron appeared at the opera by invitation of the captain general. Cameron is making a study of the tobacco growing system He will sail for home Saturday next.

A Massachusetts Forger.

BUFFALO, March 9—Charles M. Thomas, alias Johnson, sentenced to one year's imprisonment last May for forgery, was re-arrested immediately upon his discharge from the penitentiary on a requisition from the governor of Massachusetts for forgeries in Boston twelve years ago, amounting to from $6 ,000 to $70,000, while agent for the Hope envelope company. Various paper manufacturers and dealers in Springfield were also heavy losers by his forgeries

A Cincinnati Failure.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—The George Fox starch manufacturing company made an assignment for the benefit of creditors The assignee says he cannot now make a statement of the assets and liabilities. The failure is attributed immediately to the recent stringency in the money market. The firm had one of the oldest starch manufactories in the United States, having been founded in 1824. One hundred and fifty men were employed E. C. Williams, the assignee, will not close the manufactory.

The Virginia Conference.

HARRISONBURG, March 9.—The 97th session of the Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south convenes here to-day, Bishop H. N. McTyiere will preside. The conference will consist of 177 preachers and a number of lay delegates representing part of Baltimore city, valley of Virginia, southwestern Virginia and a portion of western Virginia, embracing a membership of 30,387.

The Western Union Directors.

NEW YORK, March 9—At a meeting of the Western Union directors to day a quarterly dividend of one half per cent was declared on Western Union stock and also on certificates of indebtedness issued to holders of Atlantic and Pacific, American Union and Western Union companies stock.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Union Pacific railroad company to-day declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent.

Mexico's Debt.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA HAVANA, March 9.—The committee appointed to examine the question of the national debt reports $145,000,000 of the debt should be recognized The committee recommend the consolidation of the debt and issuing of bonds bearing 3 per cent interest to the holders of the present bonds, the same to be received for public lands.

A Wreck-Tossed Vessel.

LISBON, March 9.—Arrived the brig Acadian, from Darien. She had her decks swept and boats lost. The London bark Adria's Petrolla, from Grenock for Darien, has anchored south of Dougal bay, and is in a very dangerous position She is in a leaky condition, and the crew refuse to proceed in her.

A Temperance Move.

AUSTIN, March 9—The bill to submit to the people the constitutional amendment prohibiting the importation, manufacture of and sale of intoxicating liquors in this state, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes, passed the state senate to day by a vote of 24 to 7.

A Train Wrecked.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—The 4:20 train from Washington to Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Potomac road, was wrecked this morning by a washout near Winan's station. The fireman was caught under the engine and killed, but none of the passengers were hurt.

The Wisconsin Contest.

MILWAUKEE, March 9—In the republican caucus at Madison the 44th ballot for United States senator stood: Cameron 25, Keys 19, Quarles 19, Dixon 12, scattering 10.

The Oath in Court.

MONTREAL, March 9.—Bishop Folen has condemned the practice of swearing Roman Catholic witnesses on the Protestant Bible as sin.

A FRANTIC MOTHER

AND A STUBBORN MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The Wild Endeavors of a Bereaved Mother to Obtain the Body of Her Wayward Son—Her Appeals Disregarded by the Distaff Side of the Family.

FORT WAYNE, IND, March 9.—A most disgraceful scene occurred here this afternoon. Charles E. Freeze, then a promising young man, came to this city three years ago from Wheeling, West Virginia, with great flourish of trumpets, and wedded Miss Odea Phillips, the daughter of a wealthy widow. After marriage he fell into dissipated habits, failed in the drug business, was arrested at Muncie for larceny, and served a term in the county jail there. He came after this escapade and lived as a pensioner upon his mother-in-law, Mrs. Phillips. Finally, aggrieved at the old lady's refusal to come down with more cash, Freeze concluded to end his wasted life and swallowed a quantity of morphine pills and died in St. Joseph's hospital last Friday morning. There was some question raised as to whether his death was a case of suicide, but the prevailing opinion is that he took his own life through remorse. His funeral was to have occurred this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and his mother, Mrs. E J Freeze, of Wheeling, West Virginia, arrived here last evening to attend the obsequies and convey the remains home with her for interment. The funeral ceremonies went off smoothly at the residence, Rev. Dr. Moffatt, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, officiating. In the meantime Mrs. Freeze ran out on the street minus bonnet or shawl and hysterically appealed to the bystanders, stating that she wished to take the body of her son to his old home in Wheeling to deposit it there by the side of his deceased father Mrs. Freeze affirmed that Mrs. Phillips, her son's mother-in-law, would not permit a second coroner's inquest, which the poor mother demanded in order to establish by examination of the wound on the back of the dead man's head, that he came to his death by violence and not by suicide. This request the relatives strenuously refused. and the funeral cortege was delayed three hours, a gaping crowd of over a thousand people assembling to watch the proceedings. Mrs. Freeze stood in front of the house and pathetically appealed to the male bystanders to assist her in recovering her son's body by force. Finally John F. Rodsbought, an attorney, was called from the crowd and explained to the frantic and heart-broken old lady that, according to the law of Indiana, her son's wife was entitled to the body. She, however, resolutely maintained her ground and watched the pall bearers convey the coffin to the hearse with tearless and flashing eyes, all the while appealing loudly to the crowd to come to her rescue No one responded, and she was induced by a couple of kind ladies, who sympathized with her distress, to go to the hotel, where she remained until the departure of the evening train for her eastern home. A majority of the crowd sympathized with Mrs. Freeze, and but for the intervention of the police somebody would have assisted her in her purpose She said she was rudely treated by the Phillips family, who would not hear to a medical examination, although the physicians, Drs. Wherry and Poorman, affirmed their willingness to make it. On the other hand, the Phillips family say that Mrs. Freeze made preposterous demands and acted like a maniac. The affair caused intense excitement and is the sensation of the hour inasmuch as the parties occupied so high a position in the community.

THE RICH MEN

Who Sit Among the Lords of the Realm

Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The growing weight of wealth in politics is well illustrated by the number of millionaires that will take their seats in the senate for the first time on Friday.

There are a few in that body now. David Davis, of Illinois, started out as a poor country lawyer some forty years ago, but by judicious investments in real estate in Bloomington, his home, and in Chicago, he has amassed a fortune generally believed to exceed $3,000,000. He owes his success in real estate investments, in the main, to Long John Wentworth, of Chicago. It would be hard to find a man less spoiled by wealth than David Davis He is affable and kindly beyond any of his colleagues, but this may be in some measure due to his vast avordupois; very fat men are always good natured, though whether their good nature is a result or a cause of their fatness is an open question. Mr. Davis is so fat that he refuses to ride in the senate elevator with any other passenger. At his approach to the elevator entrance the operator orders all others back, and lifts the portly statesmen to the floor of the senate alone His chair was made specially for him, and, though it is of the traditional mahogany of which all the chairs and desks in the senate are made, it is of such ponderous proportions that the other chairs look dwarfish by it side. The chair first assigned to Mr. Davis broke down beneath his weight during his first session, and he ordered the present one to suit himself. He is upward of six feet high, and weighs 365 pounds.

Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, is another of ten millionaires who hold over. His property is supposed to exceed $2,000,000 in value, and consists mainly of iron and coal mines, railway stocks and bonds and governments. He commenced life as a conductor on the first railway between Baltimore and Washington. That was before the era of bell punching and spotters, and conductors had better opportunities for becoming possessed of the roads they operated then than now. Mr. Davis is a rather ordinary looking man, with a very aggressive and roseate nose. He pays close attention to business, and does his best to save the country. He hasn't much style or polish about him, but he is level-headed on everything so far as known, except the method of keeping accounts pursued by the book keeper of the United States treasury; on that topic he is very wild and absurd.

John P. Jones, of Nevada, is probably the richest man in the senate. Nobody else knows just what he is worth, and it would puzzle himself to tell. His fortune is variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000, but inasmuch as a large share of it is in mines which may be worth scores of millions to-day and nothing to-morrow, accurate figures are impossible. He is a portly man of middle height, with a bald and shiny scalp, and gray thin whiskers He is an Englishman born, and he looks it He, too, started with nothing but health, pluck and common sense, and he has made good use of his capital. He is not much of a talker, but has views on all large public questions, and when his own interests are not too nearly involved, is an excellent legislator.

Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, ranks among the millionaires who stay through another congress He has had losses of late, it is said, but still needs seven figures to measure his wealth in dollars. He is a handsome man, with gray whiskers and mustache, and white hair rapidly thinning He is not much of a talker, and has a funny trick of repeating the last three or four words of every sentence when addressing the senate.

Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is worth upwards of $2,000,000 in his own right, and his prospects for two or three times as much more when his father's estate comes to be divided up are excellent. He is tall and slender, with ample brown hair, a very heavy red mustache and a look of oyster-like silence. He listens well but talks little, and is seldom in his seat in the senate He is very popular with his colleagues and can probably secure more in a personal appeal to the senate than any other member of that body. I believe that he is the only millionaire in the senate that did not start in life with nothing His father, the venerable Simon, set out as a printer's devil, without a dollar, some sixty odd years ago, but he had acquired a competence before Don was born and was a wealthy man long before Don left college to enter business.

Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, is the only millionaire in the senate from the late confederacy. The south has never been a good sprouting ground for millionaires, and the few it has possessed have shown small aptitude for politics. Mr. Brown does not belong to the chivalry in any sense He started out in life as a poor schoolmaster, was but little thought of by the golden youth whom he was engaged to induct into the earlier mysteries of the multiplication table and the nine parts of speech. He had a courageous spirit, great energy and an aspiring mind. He worked his way first into law, then into politics, and, between them, into wealth. He is the richest man in his state to-day, and is worth not less than $3,000,000. This wouldn't seem a very great fortune in New York or San Francisco, but it makes the Georgia crackers lift their hats to its possessor, and give him any office he may want. He is of medium stature, with an impressive bald crown fringed with brown hair, and flowing chin whiskers as white as snow. He is possessed of a vast fund of common sense, and is exceedingly independent in politics. There are those who believe that he is the modern Moses who is to lead the people of the south out of the bondage of Bourbon democracy, but there really seems very little reason to expect anything so desirable. No Moses can a lead a people that does not want to be led, and there is no evidence that the southern whites are anxious to throw off the shackles of democracy.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, is said to be a very wealthy man, but I cannot discover that he is a millionaire. Mr. Bayard is worth nearly a million, but, as in the case of Mr. Saulsbury, most of it was inherited.

William Sharon, of Nevada, is the only millionaire who goes out, and he is forced. He was here for about a week only in February, and then quietly slipped away. He is not as rich as he was, and may possibly lose most of the money he made so easily and so rapidly during the palmy days of the Comstock lode. Perhaps if he had not lost a large portion of his wealth he would have contrived to secure a re-election. Nevada is a peculiar state, and the pocket nerve of its legislature is said to be exceedingly sensitive.

The most striking figure in the proud procession of new millionaires that march into the senate for the first time on Friday will be Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin. Of medium height and massive build he pulls down the scales at 275, and come nearer to filling David Davis's chair than any other senator except its owner. His crown shines like a full moon on a hazy night, and the fringe of white hair and whiskers which runs around his poll and under his chin looks like what the ladies call an Elizabethian ruff. Mr Sawyer has made his own way in the world from the very outset. He owns three or four counties covered with pine in northern Wisconsin, and saw-mills and lumber yards without number all over the northwest. His fortune is put down at $5 000,000, which is probably under the fact. He is a very straight forward, matter-of-fact man, with a level head and a kindly heart It is said that he is not a man of culture, but his address is pleasant, his views are broad and sound, and nobody has any difficulty in discovering his meaning when he says anything. He served four or five terms in the house and might spend his life there if he so desired, for his district would elect him in preference to anybody else. He will make an excellent senator.

William Mahone, of Virginia, is supposed to be worth about $2 000,000. He is a midget in size, weighing only ninety pounds, but he has push and courage enough to weigh a ton. He will sit on the republican side, but no one knows yet how he will vote.

James G. Fair, who succeeds Sharon as senator from Nevada, will undoubtedly be the richest man in the next senate. His property is valued by some who pretend to know as high as $40,000,000, but it may not exceed half that amount. He is a new man in politics and will vote with the democrats, it is believed.

Sewell, the senator elect from New Jersey, is said to be worth over a million, but I have not been able to learn much about him.

In speaking of the millionaires holding over I should have mentioned Henry B Anthony, of Rhode Island. He is worth about $2 500,000, and is, among other things, a newspaper owner. He is handsome, lazy and middle aged, and travels about continually in company with his colleague, Senator Burnside.

Eugene Hale, of Maine, who succeeds Hannibal Hamlin, is a millionaire, through the wealth of his father-in-law, the late Zach Chandler. He is small, comparatively young and rather popular.

John Sherman, of Ohio, is worth about $1 500 000, mostly in real estate in Washington. He is too well known to need any description here.

This makes sixteen out of seventy-six senators in the forty-seventh congress millionaires. Eight of these are republicans. W. S.

THE AIR-LINE ROAD.

Colonel G. J. Foreacre Re-Elected General Manager.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A meeting of the stockholders and registered bondholders of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line railway company was held this morning in this city The following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Eugene Kelly, H. Fogg, W. B Isham, F. Smith, Richard Irvin, Jr., P. H Dickinson, B. R McAlpine, James H. Young, H W. Sibley, Hiram Sibley, Skipworth Wilmer, and R A Lancaster. The directors subsequently elected the following officers: President, H W. Sibley; secretary and treasurer, C H Pierce, and general manager, G. J. Foreacre. The annual report showed that the gross earnings of the road during the past year were $951,688 43, an increase over last year of $174,389.94. The expenses of the road last year were $632 118 21, and the net earnings amounted to $319 570 22

The Exodus from Canada.

QUEBEC, March 9.—The exodus of French Canadian operatives from this vicinity, to the United States, continues.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria to an alarming extent at St. Henri De Levis. Several families lost all their children.

A Vicksburg Flame.

VICKSBURG, March 9—The fire last night on Levees street near the cotton compress, destroyed one two story frame. This makes the third fire within forty-eight hours Eleven buildings have been destroyed. The loss is about $20,000; insured for $5,000.

Minister Lowell.

LONDON, March 9—It is stated that Lowell, the American minister, has received a private letter from President Garfield, saying it would be gratifying for him (the president) to know that Lowell was willing to retain his present position.

Destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The Belmont Oil Works, on 24th and Mifflin streets, of this city, were destroyed by fire to-day, together with the extensive lubricating oil works and several dwellings adjacent thereto. Loss $100,000.

He Grew Tired.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9—S. Frank Hubbert, a resident of Salem, Roanoke county, Va., committed sucide at 3 o'clock this evening, by shooting himself in the temple, at the Smedley house, Filbert street, near 16th.

Accident to Painters.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Thomas King and Robert Smith, residents of Brooklyn, were fatally injured to day by the breaking of a swinging ladder upon which they were standing painting a house and falling four stories.

The Truly Virtuous.

SHELBYVILLE, March 9.—Last night fourteen disguised men entered a house of ill-fame near this place, found there a man who has a good wife, took him out and beat him severely.

Gone to Rest.

MALONE, N. Y., March 9.—Assemblyman Brennan was found dead last evening It is supposed that he poisoned himself. The cause was nervous prostration brought on by overwork.

Cotton Destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The steamboat Ollie B. with a cargo of 500 bales of cotton has been burned near Point Pleasant on the bayou Bartholomew. No lives were lost.

Election at Galveston.

GALVESTON, March 9.—Colonel T. C. Fisher was elected mayor of Galveston to-day by 275 majority.

From the Mountains.

Yesterday THE CONSTITUTION met United States Deputy Marshal H. R Keith, who is in the city, and tackled him to know the condition of the distillery business in the mountain districts. Mr. Keith Said:

"Since my appointment in November last I have made ninety nine arrests. Six months ago the mountains were full of illicit stills, now they are scarce. The people think the officers are not at work, but I tell you there is nothing to be done. I search wagons and look out for distilleries every day and there is simply nothing to seize. There are two distilleries in Union, two in Towns, and three or four in Fannin, which are run by spasmodic spells, that is they run for a day or two and then stop and hide out. I am keeping my eye on them. Government distilleries are being rapidly put up and the large quantity of corn which is now in the mountains will be converted into regular lawful whisky. The people of the mountain districts are changing rapidly and many openly unite with us in trying to suppress the illicit whisky-making."

An Albany Youth Gulled.

Yesterday the police were notified of a bold game of fraud practiced by an Atlanta sharp upon an unsuspecting youth of Albany.

A few days ago the Albany boy came to Atlanta well supplied with funds. In a short time he began showing signs of of being a little off.

Being a stranger in the city he employed a guide to show him the sights. In company with his employe he visited many of Atlanta's numerous saloons and sampled the stock on hand, and finally, unmindful of all except a good "drunk," went to bed. Yesterday morning when he woke he was plus a good headache, and minus about seventy-five dollars and a fine revolver. Thinking his guide had possessed himself wrongfully of his missing property, the Albany youth reported the case at police headquarters, but up to 4 o'clock this morning no arrest had been made.

A Sad Death.

Miss Mattie Langford, daughter of Mr. W. Y. Langford, who resides on Luckie street, died of congestion of the lungs last night at eight o'clock. She will be buried at Oakland cemetery to-day. She was just fifteen years of age, and was a pupil of Marietta street School.

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

A Probable Jail-Bird Held for Identification—A Serious Accident—An Aged Lady—The Thomas County Hussars—Social Gossip From Sparta.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

CEDARTOWN, March 6—Deputy Sheriff Clements arrested last night and has in custody a suspicious negro man, claiming the name of Joe Wimberly. He has a bullet hole through his left shoulder, apparently twenty days old, and when he arrived here had on no hat and wore a checked shirt. He is black, about five feet ten inches high and weighs 175 pounds and is perhaps 25 years old. We are satisfied he is a fugitive from justice. We noticed the account of the escape of several prisoners from jail at Griffin or some other place and perhaps this in your paper will attract the attention of those in search of such a character.

THOMASVILLE, March 7.—The Thomas County Hussars, after about two years strenuous efforts to keep alive have voluntarily disbanded. The impossibility of procuring arms was one of the causes of their dissolution.——A northern visitor to-day looking upon the blooming Sand pear orchard of Henry Sandford, exclaimed: "Am I in Paradise?" Another replied: "You are as near as you ever will be." The question is, was this a delicate compliment to Thomas county or a reflection on the N. Y.'s piety?

DAHLONEGA, March 7.—The telephone is in complete working condition from Gainesville to Auraria, 19 miles; Dahlonega, 6 miles, and Dawsonville, 16 miles—forty miles in all. The hearing and recognition of voice over the whole line is as clear and distinct as if only a short distance away.——Mrs. Jemima Davis, aged 81 years, was stricken down with paralysis on the 5th—one of the first settlers of this county. Her maiden name was Scott; her nativity Newberry, S. C——Captain John Sage is now locating the line for the railroad from Auraria to Dahlonega.

CARTERSVILLE, March 9—President Garfield's inauguration has had no perceptible effect upon our town; things move on as heretofore.——Ex-Congressman W. H. Felton, wife and son returned from Washington this morning——Messrs Bird & Haunson, of Atlanta, have taken the contract to cover our court-house with Old Dominion iron paint for $100 and give a guaranty for nine years. The annual cost for repairing the roof has been about $25.——The "hog law" is again attracting attention. The town's authority to impound and sell hogs found running at large in the corporate limits is disputed and will come up for judicial consideration in the justice court to-morrow under a possessory warrant.

EASTMAN, March 7.—The family of Mr. Powell of the turpentine firm of Peacock, Powell & Co., of this place, left to-day for Savannah, where they expect to board hereafter.——Rev. R. M. Lockwood preached an excellent sermon at the Methodist church yesterday, and many northern visitors were present to hear him.——Mrs Ogden, of Macon, is here on a visit to her father.

FORT VALLEY, March 8.—Mr. Thomas E Moore, who has been our postmaster for several years, died at the residence of his sister, in this place on yesterday morning. He was a member of the Fort Valley brass band and the hook and ladder fire company. He was a very popular young man and he will be very greatly missed. Several candidates for the position made vacant.

JESUP, March 7—Sam Raney, colored, while turning a log on the carriage at Wadley's saw-mill, at No. 5½ M. & B. railroad, to-day, slipped, and the cant hook handle struck him on the under jaw, breaking it in three or four places; also cutting up the flesh in several places. Sam was brought to Jesup on a lumber train to Dr. Lester for treatment, and is doing as well as could be expected.

SPARTA, March 8.—Mr. J. E. Berry, an aged and honored citizen of Sparta, is lying dangerously ill. He is well known for his industry and reliability.——Judge J. C Simmons is recovering from a severe attack of sickness.——Cupid is at work. Rumor says that a young gentleman honored as a "commercial tourist" is soon to wed one of Sparta's daughters.

PALMETTO, March 8.—Palmetto was peculiarly blessed in the year 1880, the cotton receipts reaching 6,000 bales——Our town town is specially brightened with two visiting young ladies of Griffin—Misses Jennie Flemister and Hattie Nelms.

OPELIKA, March 8.—Y. J. Brown, of Lexington, still lingers in jail.——Chancellor N. S. Graham opened court here to-day.

What the Papers Say.

Montezuma Weekly.

A colored woman lived on the Robinson place, was burned to death a few days ago. She had been unwell for a long time; was lying on a bed near the fire when the bed clothes ignited and burned her sufficient to cause death before assistance arrived. "Burned to death" is a daily report, and it seems to us that it could be prevented in some way.

Swainsboro Herald.

Hon. Neil McLeod had a peculiar kind of cotton picking on Friday, the 29th ult. During the past inclement weather he pulled up the stalks or broke off the limbs of his cotton and put stalks and cotton together in his barns. He had the cotton placed in a convenient position and invited his neighbors to help pick it out. He had about a hundred hands and probably more, and he picked about one thousand pounds—ten pounds to the hand. It is said that he has about ten bales yet to pick.

Macon Telegraph.

A few weeks ago we noticed that Mr. George I. Seney, of New York city, had given on his own motion $10,000 to complete the endowment of the "Lovick Pierce professorship" in Emory college. Learning more of the history of the college and its wants, he has made another donation. Some years ago, because of the unsafety of the building, the trustees of Emory college took down the chapel building. The panic of 1873 soon followed, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made, the authorities have not been able to rebuild it. It is sorely needed, but it would cost twenty thousand dollars, and that amount was not at command. To the astonishment of Dr. Haygood, the president, he received a note from Mr Seney last week, ordering him to draw upon his bank for the amount needed, $20,000. The friends of Emory college rejoice at this good luck, and many invocations will go up for blessings upon this large-hearted donor. This act has given a new inspiration to the college, and many other improvements will be planned and successfully carried out.

Griffin News.

The first shell fired into Fort Pickens, during the late unpleasantness, was regarded as an interesting curiosity by the veterans in gray whom it saluted, and was preserved by Mr. H. E. Morrow, a former citizen of Griffin, as a souvenir of that lively occasion. The shell—a solid rifle shot weighing seventy-eight pounds—was contributed to the historical collection of the News office, many years ago, and now forms the most substantial and conspicuous of the collection. While such warlike ornaments are unusual in an editor's sanctum, still in addition to its being preserved as a relic of the war, the idea is entertained that it may one day be made useful. When the meekly, patient and long suffering editor shall at last weary of the importunities and raids of the exchange fiend, and shall, as is not unlikely, declare a war of extermination, we shall proceed to drop this interesting relic carefully and fiercely upon the head of the first luckless fiend who strays into this office after the declaration has been formally announced. And this without malice.

Augusta News.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, Hamilton Manor, known as one of the famous old time residences in McDuffie county, and now the home of Mrs. D. McLean and family, was destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to about $15,000, with $5,000 insurance The family residence and seven out-houses were burned, the fire originating from a spark which caught in some leaves on the roof. Quite a number of people went up from Thomson yesterday morning, but not in time to be of any assistance. We are indebted to Mr. Pritchard, of the McDuffie Journal, for an advance copy of this week's paper, which has the following particulars of the fire: "On Monday last Hamilton Manor, the beautiful and costly residence of the family of the late Capt Thomas J Hamilton, near Thomson, was entirely destroyed by fire. With the exception of a little clothing and a portion of the parlor furniture, nothing of any consequence was saved. The fire caught on the roof from a spark, and was under considerable headway before it was discovered. The Manor was the finest residence in the county, and was handsomely and elegantly furnished We cannot as yet give a reliable estimate of the loss sustained, but it is probably as much as $15,000, and is a severe blow to Mrs. McLean and her family."

Rome Bulletin.

We published the other morning an account of a man being killed in Chattooga county. We now give volume second of that thrilling romance, "based on facts:" There was a woman. Nothing startling in this. But she was not a good woman—this is startling. In fact she belonged to that class satirically called by the French demi monde. The community in which she lived is one of the best. Her presence was like contagion. How to get rid of her was the annoying question. There is not a little diplomatic talent in that community, as the sequel will show. The question being discussed, it was determined to get up a sham row at the house of this woman. A party, one of whom was Mr Ben Van, was made up who were to go to her house, get up a sham row, fire off blank cartridges, some one was to act the part of "go dead," and the woman then to be arrested, and thus frightened into "going where the wood bine twineth," which is French for "some other part of the world than where she then lived" The plan was carried out, the various characters acting well their parts. The woman was arrested and told that if she'd "vamoose the ranche" no charge would be brought against her. She consented.

Augusta Chronicle.

Mr George Cornwall, of New York, who went up to the Magruder mine with Major George T Jackson and party, last Thursday, and remained after they left for the purpose of examining the mine, returned yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cornwall is a practical miner, having been in Colorado four years, engaged in mining operations. He is a graduate of the Columbia, N Y., school of mines, and is, therefore, eminently fitted to pass upon anything connected with mining. Mr. Cornwall remarked to a Chronicle representative, yesterday afternoon, that he was not prepared to say anything in regard to the richness of the mine, having nothing in this section of the country to compare it with, but he saw enough to convince him of the presence of gold and silver, in conjunction with the lead ore, and if the mine was in Colorado, the indications which he saw would be deemed sufficient to justify the sinking of a shaft and the preliminary working of the mine in order to test its richness. If the ore assayed 35 ounces of silver to the ton it would pay very well. Mr. M J. Verdery remarked that the last taken out had assayed 43¼ ounces to the ton. Mr Cornwall said that was a very fair yield. As he had stated, if the mine was in Colorado, money would be promptly spent to test its value. He looked upon it as valuable property. A mass of ore that he saw would turn out fully 40 per cent of lead. His report was very favorable, and we are satisfied that it will lead to important results. The Magruder is perhaps the only mine east of the Rocky mountains where gold, silver and lead can be obtained, and it promises to be a paying institution.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Wholesale Arrests and Intimidation in Ireland.

LONDON, March 9.—The Times correspondent at Dublin, says: Mr. Walsh, who was arrested yesterday, has been known for some time as an outspoken politician. His connection with the land league is somewhat broadly marked by his extreme views, but outside of his own district he has not been much heard of on the public platforms of the leagues. The last meeting he attended was on the 30th of January. On the whole the reception of the prisoners at Dublin was not inspiring.

At a meeting of the league yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, A general union is taking place between the Protestants and Catholics in Ulster in the cause of the league; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the Catholics in Ulster to hold no demonstrations on St. Patrick's day in order to prevent religious discord.

Mr. Dillon said the men of county Derry have already consented to abandon their procession.

The suspension of Mr. O'Donnell in the house of commons last night was due to the following reasons: Mr. Finnegan having accused the treasury bench of beastly bellowing, the chairman demanded the withdrawal of the expression, and Mr. Finnegan complied. Mr. O'Donnell, who had been among those who protested against the words being attributed to Mr Finnegan, rose to a point of order, but the chairman ruled that the incident had ended.

Mr. O'Donnell persisted in his attempt to get a hearing, but the chairman named him, and Sir William Harcourt, amid loud cries of "shame," by the home-rulers, moved his suspension.

The chairman having left the chair, the speaker was sent for. Mr. Parnell and others took exceptions to the chairman's report, on the ground that he did not name Mr. O'Donnell by name. Sir William Harcourt asserted that he heard Mr. Playfair use the words "Mr. O'Donnell." The speaker ended the discussion by ruling that no question of order could be entertained, and then immediately put the question that Mr. O'Donnell be suspended. The motion was adopted by a vote of 143 to 32, and Mr. O'Donnell withdrew from the house.

The home rulers intend to raise a question of privilege on Mr. Playfair.

John Nally, of Balla, has been arrested on the charge of inciting to murder and acts of violence. There is great excitement in the neighborhood of Balla. Kenny, the president of the Castle Island land league, and Hussey, son of a farmer in the same district, who have long been suspected of connection with certain raids for arms, have been arrested under the lord-lieutenant's warrant and sent to Dublin.

In the house of commons this afternoon several Irish amendments to the arms bill were rejected.

Sir William Harcourt, home secretary, on giving to persons arrested under the act a right to jury trial, said that in the present state of Ireland there was no reasonable prospect of obtaining either witness or jury in the agrarian cases. The present agitation is undoubtedly a Fenian conspiracy under another name. Various Irish members protested against this assertion. Captain Nolan, member for Galway county, as an argument against summary proceedings, pointed out that he had that very day received a letter from Galway announcing that two persons had been arrested whom he believed to be totally incapable of the crimes of which they are suspected. At 3 p m. Mr Parnell was speaking against the government's endeavoring to the subservience to the landlords to abolish jury trial for political offenses, when the chairman rose and put an amendment to the vote. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 273 nays to 35 yeas.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Sir William Harcourt in accordance with his notice given last night that if the consideration of the arms bill in committee was not finished at 3 o'clock this afternoon he would move that the remaining amendments be put forthwith, put his motion at the time specified and it was adopted by a vote of 253 to 175.

The principal land leaguers now in Dublin held a private meeting this afternoon and discussed the arrests.

In consequence of the failure of the French firm of Richer & Co, of Mauritius, Louis DeScours & Co., of London, in the sugar trade, have failed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

PLYMOUTH, March 9.—The Western Morning News' correspondent at Cape Coast Castle telegraphs that all apprehensions of the Ashantee war have ceased The king has sent a reply saying that he desires peace. He asks the delivery of the fugitives, but asserts he never intended to make war and is sorry that his first message was so understood.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

A dispatch from Newcastle, Natal, to the Reuters telegram company says: It is understood that the proposals for the conclusion of an armistice came from the Boers, who are believed to have been influenced in the matter by representations of Mr. Brand, president of the Orange Free State.

Sir Henry Jackson, who was last week appointed one of the judges of the high court of justice, is dead.

GERMANY.

LONDON, March 9—The correspondent of the Times at Berlin comments on the great increase in emigration to the United States, and says whole villages are described by the local papers as migrating from Posen, Prussia proper, and Schleswig

FRANCE.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, March 9—The extensive drapery establishment here known as "Leprintemps" was destroyed by fire to-day. Several lives were lost and four persons, including two firemen, were seriously hurt.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

CHATTANOOGA has a population of 14,000.

THE coal fields of Alabama embrace 5,000 square miles.

THE measles throughout Kentucky is prevalent.

KENTUCKY is giving a liberal patronage to amusements this season,

THE Baptist church at LaFayette, Ala., has decided that raffling is gambling.

IN the North Alabama conference there are 368 preachers and 35,000 members.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., is to have new gas works and cheaper gas.

THE Southern university for colored youth, at New Orleans, has been opened.

THE oysters found off the coast of Texas are said to be the largest and best in the world.

MANATEE county, Fla., is now shipping snap beans and tomatoes.

THIRTY SIX blackbirds at one shot was the work of Mr Thomas Black, of Charlotte, N. C.

GAMBLERS about Jacksonville, Fla., are secreting themselves, or taking their departure.

J. W. PILLOW, of Jacksonville, Fla., is making two weekly shipments of strawberries.

PRATT coal company of Alabama now deliver sixty car loads of coal daily at Birmingham.

NEAR Ashland, Mississippi, during the past few days, half a dozen mad dogs have been killed.

THE Charlotte, N. C, mint assayed for the month of February bullion to the amount of $2,487.09.

DR D. M. ZELLNER, of St. Clair county, Alabama, has sold his cotton seed of 500 bushels at $1 per bushel.

EVERY railroad train, on arriving at the boundary line of Texas, by law is required to stop five minutes.

SOME 30,000 bushels of rice were made last year on the west Wateree, Kershaw county, South Carolina.

MISS LIZZIE NELSON has been elected librarian of the Knoxville, Tennessee, public library. She has 3,000 volumes to look after.

MRS. ABNEY WYNN, of Jackson county, Ala., has a lamb with one head, two bodies, three ears and eight legs.

TOO many creditors and too little cash has caused a number of papers in Kentucky to crowd the golden stairs.

SOUTH CAROLINA has seventeen factories engaged in the production of cotton yarns and cloths.

FOR collecting and removing garbage from the streets of Baltimore for the month of February $25,179.23 were paid out.

THE RESURRECTION

OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRACY.

What Ex-Governor Seymour Has to Say About the Democratic Plan of Campaign for 1884—Old Age to be Set Aside, and Younger Blood to the Front.

Syracuse Courier, February 27.

A representative of the Courier found ex-Governor Seymour at the residence of Senator Conkling in the city of Utica. On account of over-exertion and exposure during the campaign last fall the governor has been compelled to forego the pleasure of outdoor exercise for nearly four months. On Saturday he ventured to ride in an open sleigh for the first time this winter. He was very much gratified to find that the ride did him good and has since enjoyed a sleigh ride on several occasions. After a rambling conversation on various topics the governor consented to be interviewed upon political questions. He premised his statements by saying that he had been so closely confined to his house this winter that he had few opportunities of learning much of public affairs. Yet he was willing to give the Courier his views if they were of sufficient interest. Whereupon the following conversation took place:

"Governor, what in your opinion should be the policy of the democratic party in order to achieve success in the future?"

"I have been shut up in my house during the past four months by ill health. I have seen but few with whom I could talk about public affairs, but it seems to me that the policy of the democratic party is a plain one. It outnumbers the republican organization, as is shown by the returns. Although the latter party had the assistance of nearly a hundred thousand office-holders, besides the support of large numbers who vote for its nominees for the purpose of promoting schemes in which they are interested, both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Garfield not only received less than a majority of the votes of the American people, but they were actually beaten, as regards the number of their supporters, by the democratic candidates. The controversies in the republican party are more wide-spread and deeper than those of the democratic party. Nothing more is needed for the success of the democratic party than a steady and firm adhesion to its principles. It is true that these have been too frequently lost sight of.

"But many schemes will be developed by the republicans under the teachings of Mr. Garfield. That power gravitates more and more into the hands of the general government and for which Mr. Garfield rejoices. His speeches upon this subject are invitations to all manner of schemes to besiege the capital. This will arouse the public mind to the necessity of returning to a constitutional policy. While there are dissensions in both parties, the long continued power of the republicans has engendered controversies throughout the mass of their party, the troubles in the democratic ranks are mainly local and more easily cured."

"What do you think of the propriety of nominating a business man for president next time, a man who has the confidence of the business interests of the country? We have failed to elect politicians and soldiers."

"What the democratic party wants is a man who by his character and business relations can draw votes from the republican party and poll the democratic vote. We have such men in our party, and we must nominate such a man for our candidate for president in 1884. In doing so we can succeed. There must be a reunion of the party, not at the sacrifice of any democrat or democratic organization. We need them all, and I hope to see the party united, which would bring success.

"The idea is a good one, although it would be idle to speculate at present with regard to the next nomination for the presidency. No one can foresee the events of four years Popular strength is a thing so transitory in its nature and demands so much upon events and accidents at the time of the election that theories with regard to men are more apt to mislead than lead to correct conclusions."

"Would it not be well to seek the co-operation of and encourage the young men of the country who are coming of age and will cast their first vote in 1884?"

"By all means, yes. The fate of the democratic party depends upon the addition to its numbers of the young, the unselfish and the active. Old men and their quarrels are the great causes of the destruction of political organizations. As I am one of them I have a right to speak freely. In the natural course of events a large share of those who now disturb the democratic party by their quarrels will have passed away and most of the others will be rendered inactive by old age and physical infirmities Age and experience have taught me to admire the unselfish and enthusiastic action of young men, and I believe that the democratic party must be restored to power through their efforts

"What do you think of Grant's engineering for the nomination for president in 1884 by the aid of the democratic party."

"I have no idea that his nomination could be brought about by such agency. I have none but kind feelings for Grant, but his nomination by the co-operation of the democrats is so entirely out of the question that I do not believe that he can entertain such a thought. Both General Grant and the democratic party would be incalculably injured by such an unnatural alliance"

"What about the divisions in the republican party in this state?"

"I think they are wide and deep and can not be healed over. The divisions grow from differences of principles and purposes, as well as from controversies about offices and power. The adherence of great numbers to the republican organization is unnatural and cannot be lasting They do not agree with its principles or its purposes. They will gradually desert from its ranks. They cannot follow the lead of Mr. Garfield in favor of the centralization of power and the usurpations of the general government. The passions and the prejudices which have led them into the support of the republican organization are dying out, and they will be compelled by their connections to withdraw from its ranks."

"How should the democratic campaign in this state be conducted this fall?"

"It should be conducted by a firm and temperate discussion of all public questions. The principles of the democratic party should never be disregarded or lost sight of. The principles which underlie the forms and structures of our government must be kept uppermost in view, for the prosperity of the people, irrespective of parties, depends upon their maintenance. There must be harmonious action. Local controversies and side contests for power will not only imperil party success, but they will dishearten the people to whom that party looks for support. Broad and liberal views should henceforth characterize the discussion of every topic, and these discussions should not be marred by any display whatever of passion and prejudice. I have always believed that the democratic party is most closely allied to the people, and that it most nearly represents their interests, and I have faith that I shall yet see it restored to power in our national councils."

FINANCIAL FACTS.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—When the first quotation from New York of cotton was posted on the black board of the Tennessee brokerage association this morning, showing a decline of 16 points from the closing quotations of last night, it was announced that the business of the association would be suspended. Considerable excitement followed but subsided when the operators were assured that contracts would be settled in full at last night's closing quotations, which announcement gave satisfaction. The association has been in operation in Memphis since September. It is reported their losses amounted to $30,000, accrued principally by recent decline in prices of staples.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The stock market opened irregular, but in the main weak and lower, and early in the dealings New Jersey Central fell off 2⅛ per cent, while the general list yielded a fraction at first. The board speculation was very dull but a firmer tone prevailed which continued throughout the afternoon up to the second board when the highest figures of the day were touched The advance ranged from ⅛ to ¾ per cent, the latter in New Jersey Central. The other coal shares, Western Union, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, C., C. and I. C and Pacific Mail being also prominent in the improvement. Subsequently the market became weak and closed at a reaction of 1¼ to 1⅜ per cent, the decline being mostly marked in St Paul, the coal stocks, Pacific Mail, Northwestern and Iron Mountain. The transactions aggregated 345,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	18	Preferred	123
Ga 7s mortg'e	110½	Delaware & Lack	125¾
Ga do gold	116	N Jersey Central	105⅞
Louisiana consols	60	Reading	65⅝
North Carolina	35	Ohio & Miss	44¾
N Carolina new	23¼	Mobile & Ohio	23
Funding	12	Hannibal & St Joe	57
Special tax	7¼	St. L. & San Fran	43
Tennessee	59	do Preferred	65
Tennessee new	58¾	do first preferred	95
Virginia 6s	32	Union Pacific	122⅞
Virginia new	33	Houston & Texas	68
Consolidated	115	Pacific Mail	58¾
Deferred	15¼	Adams Express	130
Panama	212	Wells & Fargo	117½
Fort Wayne	1.3⅝	American	72
Chicago & Alton	142	United States	54
Harlem	195	Consolidated coal	40
Michigan Central	111¼	Quicksilver	15¼
St. Paul	109¼	Preferred	62
N. Y. Central	147	Chicago & N. W	122¼
Erie	48¾	do. Preferred	13[illegible]
Lake Shore	81¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	46¼
Illinois Central	32¼	do. Preferred	89⅝
N., C. & St. L.	90	Memphis & Char'n	42
Louis'e & Nash	95	Rock Island	135
Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	128	Western Union	116⅞

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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 10 1881

IT is a good business and a good party cabinet, and a good cabinet for floor work in congress in case Mr. Pendleton's bill becomes a law, but there is not a giant in it.

THE nominations sent in yesterday were important with the exception of that of Mr. Levi P. Morton for the French mission. This was agreed upon, it was freely stated, when Mr. James was preferred for the cabinet. Mr. Morton is a member of the forty-seventh congress, and it may be that his successor will be a democrat; for Mr. Morton polled whenever he was a candidate more than the party strength.

THE Chicago Times asks if it can be possible that Windom, "the cartwheel "dollarite," has been selected for the treasury? He has, indeed; and if the Times will take the trouble to ascertain the sentiment of the people, it will find that the Minnesota statesman has the producing portion of the country at his back. Mr. Garfield, who generally knows what the people favor, is doubtless well aware of this fact.

AT this writing the republicans of the Wisconsin legislature are greatly divided in opinion—the larger part thinking that Mr. Angus Cameron, who was ousted by Mr. Sawyer, should have Mr. Carpenter's seat, while others prefer Boss Keyes or Chief-Justice Dixon, or some dark horse. Until all the vacant seats are filled, there will be no attempt on the part of the republicans to reorganize the senate, and consequently we will continue blissfully ignorant of any intention on Mr. Mahone's part to cut his own throat.

THE earthquake that killed and wounded nearly 500 people of Italy occurred in the little city of Casamicciola, Island of Ischea. Ischea and Capri are the two islands at the entrance to the wonderful blue bay of Naples, each being about twenty miles from the Neapolitan capital. Ischea is about fifteen miles in circumference, very picturesque, and a great resort of tourists on account of its scenery and hot baths. It is mountainous and almost wholly covered with lava, and yet it supports a population of 30,000. Mount Epomeus, of Ischea, is 2,500 feet high, and in 1302 was an active volcano. The shaken and riven island is of course in full view of Vesuvius and of the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

THE president has selected Messrs. Evarts, Thurman and Timothy O. Howe to represent this country at the international monetary conference to be held in Paris. This conference will be the second attempt to agree upon an international bi-metallic currency. To the first conference Mr. Hayes sent a commission unfriendly to a double standard, although the conference was held at the instance of the United States for the purpose of giving silver its proper place in the coinage of the nations. Mr. Thurman, of the new commission, is an earnest advocate of the double standard, and we presume Mr. Howe is inclined that way also. Mr. Evarts is a citizen of New York, and doubtless an enemy of silver; but even if he is, the commission is a better and fairer one than the one that returned fruitless from Paris about two years ago.

An Ignorant Capitalist.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has been subjected to a lengthy interview with a reporter of the New York Herald, wherein he discourses of many things. The principal feature of the interview is the attempt of the nervous reporter to impress upon the mind of the awed readers of the Herald that there are supreme moments in Mr. Vanderbilt's intercourse with his fellow-creatures when the "very "faintest shade of a smile plays around "his lips in a manner of quiet, subdued "irony quite his own." We can imagine that this delicate smile relaxed into a broad grin when the owner of Maud S. coolly told the reporter that "capital "makes labor and labor makes capital."

Now there is no excuse for ignorance on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt. Because he is the richest man in the country, it does not follow that he should be an ignoramus or talk nonsense even to a reporter. He has been so long connected with interests that employed labor and has so conspicuously enjoyed the fruits of the labor of others that there is no reason on earth why he should not understand the relations between labor and capital. In order to arouse Mr. Vanderbilt's interest in a subject which he should have mastered long ago, we will make him a proposition. If he will point to one single instance in the whole history of industry where capital has made labor, we will undertake to show him where, without any risk, he can double his immense wealth in twelve hours.

The proposition is a fair and reasonable one, but Mr. Vanderbilt will not accept it, for the statement that capital makes labor is a silly falsehood invented by men who are interested in excusing the aggressive movements which capital is continually making upon the rights and interests of the people. The dignity of labor rests upon the fact that it pays its way. It demands no wages till it has earned them, and it creates the wages from which it is paid from day to day, from week to week, from month to month and from year to year. Labor not only creates its own wages as its work is performed, but it accumulates with these another fund which constitutes the profits of those who employ it. Thus labor is no draft upon the capital that employs it—replacing continually in some form more than equally as valuable the money that is paid to it in wages. When Mr. Vanderbilt employs labor to construct his railroad does his capital decrease as he pays the men engaged in the work of construction? If so, then, in a certain sense, capital may be said to make labor, but if, on the other hand, his capital increases as the work of construction progresses, then the statement that capital makes labor is false and absurd. Mr. Vanderbilt is old enough and rich enough to apply the test of common sense to statements intended for publication in the newspapers.

An Anti-Monopolist in the Cabinet.

The monopolists are just beginning to discover that Mr. William Windom, who has recently undertaken to manage the treasury department, is on record as their most stalwart and uncompromising opponent. As late as the 19th of February, Mr. Windom addressed a letter to the president of the national anti-monopoly league, in which he sets forth his views with a candor and precision that leave nothing to be desired. He tells the chairman that the cause of the league is just, but warns him that in the contest he will find himself grappling with giants; that he must be as prompt to concede rights as he is determined in demanding them; that no agrarian or communistic spirit should find a place in the proceedings of the league; and he assures the chairman that intrenched behind the federal and state constitutions, natural rights, and the spirit of our institutions, the cause of anti-monopoly cannot fail.

Mr. Windom is prudent, but earnest. He points out, with careful conservatism, the fact that corporate power has done much to develop the country, and that, as an instrument to execute the will and serve the interests of the public, it is of incalculable value; but, as the imperious ruler of the people it is a most cruel and rentlentless tyrant. Kept within the limits of proper restraint, he asserts, it is an invaluable servant of the public, but, unrestrained by the force of law and public opinion, it will prove a most dangerous master. Mr. Windom is of the opinion that the individual citizen is impotent to contend with this gigantic and rapidly-growing power, and he declares that governmental authority alone, state and national, is competent to restrain its aggressions and correct its abuses. He says he has long foreseen that the time would come when the people would be compelled to invoke the exercise of governmental authority for their protection. This is pretty salty literature to stick under the noses of the men who control Wall street, but Mr. Windom goes further than this. He grows specific, and declares that there are in this country four men who, in the matter of taxation, possess and frequently exercise powers which neither congress nor any of our state legislatures would dare to exert—powers which, if exercised in Great Britain would shake the throne to its very foundation. These men may at any time, and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a stroke of the pen reduce the value of property in the United States by hundreds of millions. They may at their own will and pleasure disarrange and embarrass business, depress one city or locality and build up another, enrich one individual and ruin his competitors, and, when complaint is made, coolly reply, "What are you going to do "about it?" We have not taken the trouble to use quotation marks here, but we have given Mr. Windom's own words. Proceeding, Mr. Windom touches upon Jay Gould, and upon this interesting subject, he says:

> The men who wield this stupendous corporate power have grown wiser with the passage of events. Hitherto they have been apparently content to absorb and control the great industrial and material interests of the country, by a monopoly of the channels and implements of transportation, but recently new and alarming conditions are presented. They know full well that if the people can freely communicate with each other, they will see the dangerous tendencies of this power, and organize to restrain it. Hence, in order to lay deep and sure foundation for the maintenance of their power, and to defeat the efforts of the people to curb it, they have now seized upon the channels of thought. Look at it a moment. One man, who controls more miles of railroad than any other in the world, and who is almost daily adding new lines to his colossal combination, now also controls the telegraphic system of the United States and Canada, and is reaching under the sea to grasp that of Europe. Not content with all this, and determined that no instrument of commercial and political power shall elude his grasp, he is (as I learn) also the owner of three out of the seven newspapers which constitute the Associated Press, through the agency of which the news is distributed over the entire country. He may at any time secure the fourth paper, which will give him absolute control over the news which the people shall receive. When that takes place what will be our condition? What chance will the people then have to resist the encroachments of corporate power? How shall they even communicate with each other on the subject? What opportunity will there be for a fair discussion of these questions? The daily news, supplied to the myriad of newspapers, must first pass under the supervision of one or two men, who represent the Associated Press, and who are appointed by its owner. They will have full authority, and doubtless will be required to suppress, add to, or color the information thus sent out as may best serve the interest, the ambition, or the malice of the man to whom they owe their places. Hence the twenty millions of people who read their morning papers at their breakfast tables will daily receive just such impressions as this one man shall choose to give them. Public men and affairs, and business interests and movements, will be seen in the coloring which shall best serve his interests. The legislator who shall then be bold enough to raise his voice in behalf of the people, or to strike a blow in their defense, will be misrepresented or denied a hearing before his own constituents. The business man who shall venture to question the divine right of corporate rule will be crushed, and no telegraphic wire or Associated Press will voice his woe or demand redress from his persecutors. The people will find themselves unable to communicate with each other except by the gracious will and pleasure of the autocrat of the wires. Should special correspondents undertake to supply information not deemed expedient to be sent by the Associated Press, they will find that the owner of the wires can supply a ready remedy for such presumption.

All this is very suggestive and hopeful. The monopolies which Mr. Windom thinks ought to be brought under the control of the government have heretofore managed to control the treasury; Jay Gould and his colleagues, whose power so disturbs the new secretary, have absolute control of Wall street, and the connection between Wall street and the treasury department is intimate. If Secretary Windom's views are at all similar to those of Senator Windom, the people are to be most heartily congratulated. It need not be stated here that we shall watch Mr. Windom's cabinet career with renewed interest.

THE negroes of Georgia will please observe that the color line was drawn at the cabinet.

THE amiable William K. Rodgers, private secretary of the late fraudulent administration, will enter upon the practice of law. We would state to the law, in a perfectly friendly way, that if it has any secrets or mysteries, it may as well lay them at the feet of William K. Rodgers. It is useless for the law or anything else to attempt to stand out against such a man when he presents himself in the attitude of a wooer.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD should make a southern tour.

THE esteemed Cincinnati Enquirer announced in a double-leaded manner that Calico Charles would go into the cabinet. The statement did great injustice to Hickenlooper, who bought a new suit of clothes and had a lot of letter-heads printed on the strength of the information. It is now known that Foster will be used to fertilize the party in Ohio.

MR. HAYES has nothing to do now but sit cross-legged before the fire and dream of fighting the Mormons.

WITH the retirement of Frederick Douglass from the position of marshal of the district, the republicans around Washington will breathe freer. Douglass kept his place by toadying to the white republicans and tyrannizing over the colored people who came in his way. His place will be filled by a white man.

IT is not an easy matter to compel the best American citizens to acknowledge that they are Ohio men.

THE republican motto is, educate the negro and give the offices to ignorant white men. It is a very safe programme, because the negroes are too well disciplined to make any fuss.

THE red bandanna will be seen in local Ohio politics for a season.

EDITOR MEDILL seems to be of the opinion that there is room inside the big N for a party of picnickers. Editor Medill forgets, however, that, as a general thing, the picnickers must hail from Ohio.

SECRETARY HUNT is said to have two living wives. If this is true, Brooklyn will feel that she has a representative in the cabinet.

IF the worst comes to the worst Mr. Hayes can board around among the national banks.

SINCE Colonel Forney has set the example of employing an expert to write his stories, it is to be hoped that the great majority of our native novelists will adopt this course.

FREMONT, OHIO, will be known in history as the country seat of fraud. It should be stated that the town itself is not responsible.

AN esteemed organ in the west says that President Garfield goes into the white house "under many trammels." A gentle reminder that he is a republican.

HICKENLOOPER is not much nearer the governorship of Ohio than he would be were he a resident of his native clime.

THE fact that Indiana has no place in the cabinet will give all her poets something to write about. The editor of the Indianapolis Journal is himself a poet of no mean gifts.

LITERARY NOTES.

JOHN FOSTER KIRKE, editor of Lippincott's Magazine, is engaged in editing a standard edition of Prescott's works in fifteen volumes.

THE wife of Mr. S. C. Hall died recently in England, aged 81. Mr. Hall and his wife have written and published as many as three hundred and fifty volumes.

EWARD EGGLESTON'S "Roxy" has been translated into Swedish, Danish, Russian and German. Mr. Eggleston, it may be observed, is an ex-confederate and a Virginian.

JAMES R. OSGOOD will shortly issue a series of novels to be called the Round Robin series—a title felicitous enough to suit even the fastidious taste of Boston.

THE edition of "Scotch sermons, 1880," issued by D. Appleton & Co., is attracting a good deal of attention from clergymen and others interested in Protestant literature.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH LECONTE, an uncle of Mr Percy Stevens, of Atlanta, has just issued from the press of the Appletons, a treatise on the principles of minocular and binocular vision entitled "Light."

COMMENTING upon Mr. Howells's recent retirement from the Atlantic Monthly, some of the western journals take occasion to characteriz that periodical as dull. It is not at all difficult to see why the Atlantic is not up to the literary standard of western newspapers. Let us hope that the Boston Magazine will continue to be as "dull" as it has been.

SOME one in Boston proposes to establish a sixteen-page pictorial paper in Atlanta, to be devoted to southern views and southern interests. There ought to be a field here for such a paper, but it would have to compare favorably with the best of its class at the north, and so commend itself to readers in all sections. It has been demonstrated ten thousand times that southern people will not support a literary venture merely because it is southern in sentiment.

The next number of the Critic, out on the 12th, will contain a full pen-and-ink sketch of Miss Genevieve Ward, with the account of "Forget-me-Not," the play she made famous, and its author, by Miss Kate Field. The poet Bjornstjerne Bjornson's political work in the United States will be described by his fellow countryman, Hjamar H. Boyesen. There will be a long review of Carlyle's autobiography and two portraits of the Sage of Chelsea, one of them new. The other which represents him as a young man, is unknown to most American readers, though famous in England. Julia C. R. Dorr contributes a sonnet on George Eliot, and there is a communication from H. H.

IN GENERAL.

—Senator Bayard is said to be growing exceedingly deaf.

—The centenary of George Stephenson, June 9, 1881, is to be celebrated.

—The Astors, of New York, own about 1,100 brown-stone front dwellings.

—A New York letter in the Philadelphia Press says that Jay Gould will shortly go to Europe.

—The Boston Transcript notes that man is the only animal provided with "handkerchief facilities."

—Our own Evarts—William M. Evarts, counsellor at law, to be found at the old stand after this date.—New York Sun.

—The moral of Mr. Robert Lincoln's appointment to the cabinet is that no young man should start in life without a father.

—Garfield is the first president who has ever taken his mother to the white house. General Grant's mother is still living, but has never been in Washington.

—It is rumored in London that General George B. McClellan and Mr. W. W. McFarlane, of New York, are going over to London to place the shares of an underground railway in New York.

—Were Mr. Gladstone and his fellow ministers out of office, instead of in, they would be denouncing as a crime against civilization the Transvaal war which they are now busily forwarding.

—When will iconoclasm cease? Now it is said that there were no apples in Switzerland at the time it is supposed William Tell lived and did the shooting. Perhaps it was a pomme de terre.

—Ex Chief Justice Agnew, of Pennsylvania, strongly and elaborately indorses the doctrines touching the relations of railroads to the state, laid down by Judge Black in his letter to the chamber of commerce.

—Mr. Hazen—Dear sir: Goods received and examined. If you cannot furnish a better quality of weather than that of the past five days, resign in favor of some one who can, and oblige yours truly,

I. N. FLUENZA.

—A high-toned New York lady paid $800 for a poodle the other day, and two of her relatives were at the same time eating public soup in Syracuse. All we care to show is the fact that poodles have not declined in price.

—The Massachusetts institute of Technology at Boston has an unusual pupil in ex-Judge Grant, who is nearly 70 years old and has a large law practice in Iowa. He is acquiring a knowledge of chemistry for use in mining litigation.

—The defeat of the Tekkes at Geok-Tepe was not severe enough to prevent them from capturing a large sum of money sent by General Skobeleff to buy corn. If the Russian commander gets safely back to the Caspian with his laurels unclipped he will do well.

—"Economy," the great English race horse, is priced at over $125,000, a sum which has just been refused by his owner "Doncaster," for whom the duke of Westminster paid $70,000, and "Blair Athol," bought for $62,500, have been hitherto the highest-priced sires in English racing annals

—St. Peter's church at Rome will hold 54,000 persons; Milan cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's at Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's at London, 25,000; St. Petronia at Bologna, 24,000; Florence cathedral, 24,300; Antwerp cathedral, 24,000; St. Sophia's Constantinople, 23,000; St. John Lateran, 22,900; Notre Dame at Paris, 20,000.

—Mr. Wharton Barker, who was so prominently named in connection with a cabinet position from Pennsylvania, and who only failed to secure it on account of his youth, is not only a mortal foe of the Camerons, but the founder and proprietor of the American, a new weekly journal published in Philadelphia.—New York World.

—Congressman J. Hyatt Smith has laid out a good deal of work for himself for the next two years. In the course of his sermon last Sunday he informed his Brooklyn flock that he proposed to continue to preach to them, and that if he found he could not discharge the duties both of congressman and pastor he would resign the secular office.

—The late Senator Carpenter used to tell with much gusto a remark made by his son Paul several years ago, when the youth was more of a juvenile than he is to-day. At a social evening gathering at the senator's house, a guest inquired of the boy, "Paul, what do you intend to do when you grow to be a man?" "Well," answered the boy, "I should like to drive a hack, but I suppose I shall have to be a senator."

—Wayne MacVeagh has a military record. He served as captain of cavalry for two weeks when the confederates invaded Pennsylvania, and served three or four weeks as a major on the staff of Major-General Couch. He retired from the "tented field" in 1863 to become chairman of the republican state central committee. His diplomatic career embraces a year as minister to Constantinople. He preceded George H. Boker in that position.

—Women seem to be rapidly supplanting men as travelers—not travelers for wholesale houses, but travelers into dangerous and unknown lands. There is Lady Anna Blunt, who went among the Bedouin Arabs; Mrs. Brassey, who has been around the world in her yacht; Mrs. Bird, who dared to go into regions of Japan, where no European had ever ventured before, and Lady Florence Dixie, who went "through Patagonia," and who now has gone to Zululand. These are women who take their rights instead of chattering about them.

—Miss Anna Dickinson has just signed a contract with Manager Zimmerman to play Claude Melnotte, Hamlet, and, probably, Macbeth, in the Chestnut street opera house on the evenings of April 12, 15 and 16, and at the Wednesday matinee. Salvini will appear on the other nights of the week and at the Saturday matinee, and his excellent company will support Miss Dickinson. Theatre goers will no doubt look forward with interest to Miss Dickinson's new departure, and her friends, who have every confidence in her ability, predict that in masculine characters she will achieve a triumph.—Philadelphia Times.

Why Garfield's Cabinet is Weak.

New York Star.

1. Because it ignores the colored race, who have given the republican party its existence, its battle cry, its raison d'etre, and who gave Garfield their votes.

2. Because the south, comprising nearly one-half of the country, is only represented in it by a Louisiana carpet bagger, thus ostracising the section which most needs encouragement and attention.

3. Because Blaine, who heads it, is notoriously corrupt, an advocate of subsidies, an agent of the corporations and monopolies.

4. Because Windom, although opposed to Blaine upon the question of corporations and monopolies, is loose upon the currency question and ought not to be trusted with the management of the treasury.

5. Because the great state of New York is only represented in it by Postmaster James, who was invaluable in the postoffice of this city, but may prove to be "another good man gone wrong" when he comes to be spoiled by the corruptionists of the Star routes and the politicians who will run his office in spite of him.

6. Because Illinois, the state which repudiated Senator Logan in the Chicago convention, is represented in the cabinet by young Lincoln, who has no official experience whatever, and who, having been appointed as a personal favor to Logan, will be at the war department only Logan's clerk.

7. Because MacVeagh does not represent the republicans of Pennsylvania, or any portion of its people, except the Cameron clan, who unanimously join in opposing him, and thus leave him without a constituency.

8. Because such comparatively unimportant states as Iowa and Minnesota are deliberately given the preference over the magnificent state of Massachusetts and its republican record.

9. Because, instead of representing the country, the members of the cabinet have been appointed to represent the political leaders whom Garfield hoped to placate—Conkling, Sherman, Logan, Cameron, Blaine—and because, in every case except that of Blaine, who represents himself, and that of Logan, who is not entitled to serious consideration, the leaders would have preferred some other representative.

10. Because, in a cabinet intended to be all for Garfield, there is only one Garfield man—Kirkwood, of Iowa—and he, like Toots, is of no consequence.

11. Because the appointment of MacVeagh loads the Garfield administration with all the electioneering frauds of Hayes, and insures the hostility of every honest congressman.

These are a few reasons to begin with. Others will be apparent presently.

A Speech Which Every Man Should Read.

New York Sun.

We have taken pains to procure, by telegraph, from Washington, the full text of Mr. Conkling's speech in the senate day before yesterday.

It is a most remarkable speech; remarkable considering about whom it is spoken, who spoke, and what is said.

The leading republican senator of the United States was discussing a proposition to refund to another republican, who has occupied the office of president during the past four years, a little less than four thousand dollars which this president de facto paid out of his own pocket for the expenses of certain individuals who went south to manipulate election returns in his favor.

And what does this leading republican, Senator Conkling, say on the subject? He says it would be "making an appropriation worse than unlawful;" he says the measure "does involve the question whether gentlemen requested to go as tourists, not as commissioners with law, but," as he believes, "without law, on an errand not tolerated either by the constitution or by any law which obeys it—whether they are to be paid under the guise of expenses to them, or upon the allegation that the president has paid this money out of his own pocket."

Then Mr. Conkling goes on to threaten, if the appropriation is insisted upon, to discuss and expose the whole matter, with the plainest possible intimation that it will be very damaging to the persons concerned.

The allegation that this money was paid out of Mr. Hayes's own pocket takes away from him the last vestige of defense—the apology that he was not an active participator in the foul conspiracy which placed him in office. Yes, Hayes himself supplied the oil for the torch which burnt up the honest returns that made his opponent, Samuel J. Tilden, the rightful president of the United States. Let him go, guilty conspirator, to his home in Ohio, with his hundred and fifty thousand dollars of savings in his miserly pockets, and covered with infinite shame and dishonor.

Let It Be a National Movement.

New York Star.

Indications are not wanting to show that a movement has begun in a number of states looking to a thorough reorganization of the democracy upon the most advanced basis, and with a view of placing it squarely before the people on the living issues of the present day.

Thus far we are glad to see that the leaven of reorganization is undeniably doing good work. But the movement, to be effective at all, must transcend the narrow limits of the various states and become emphatically a national one.

For many years the democratic party has lived in the past. Although true in the main to its grand old doctrines and secure in the popular confidence and support, it has let slip its most brilliant opportunities by refusing to treat the vital questions of the hour frankly and manfully. This extreme vacillation amounted in the late campaign almost to fatuity. But it is useless to recall these painful matters now.

Under wise and courageous leadership, the intrepidity and prestige of the party can be restored; but faction lines should first be wiped out, and the reorganization should proceed on the most liberal basis. Blind no longer, it must henceforth take its stand abreast of the advancing ideas of the age. It must not shrink from unequivocal pronouncements in its platforms concerning every issue upon which, of late years, it has been unsettled and disorganized; but its leaders should rather aim to anticipate the future with statesmanlike discernment.

Dead issues must be forever relegated to the rear.

We hope to see the stream of reorganization swell to the proportions of an irresistible tide, which will embrace the whole country. No half measures will meet the emergency now.

Red Hair Fashionable.

New York Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

Auburn-haired girls have come into fashion. Those who have fiery heads by nature now account themselves lucky. Lemon blondes have lost their grip, and black heads join them in envying the reds. Red hair is attainable, but with considerable trouble for bleaching must be followed by dyeing, and the process requires frequent repetition. Moreover, the peculiar complexion that usually accompanies red hair cannot be simulated. It has a clear, pallid hue for groundwork (and this might by itself be counterfeited), but on it appear pale, reddish freckles, and to paint them in would be too delicate an operation to undertake. Red hair is becoming common on the street and in public assemblages, but the real is so easily distinguished from the false that the fashion is not likely to last long. In the matter of hair dressing, while it is no longer correct to wear the hair high on the head, and voluminous puffs, braids and frizzes, as was fashionable only a year ago, it is nevertheless evident that the close, flat styles of coiffure is going out of date. Curls and loops are added from week to week, and gradually we are returning to the elaborate style of hair dressing which is really the only one suitable for the complicated details of the general toilet of to-day. When done in red hair, the fussiness is effective. Women with red hair are called "rosses." When attired with taste, they are bewitching—if they have fine complexions, good features animated and intelligent countenances and eyes blue, gray, dark brown or bronze-tinted.

The Cotton Exhibition.

Philadelphia Record.

General Sherman, it is reported, will subscribe $2,000 to assist in organizing the cotton exhibition at Atlanta, Georgia. He burned the town once, and now he wants to burn the inhabitants by heaping coals of fire on their heads.

Thomasville Times.

The coming cotton exhibition in Atlanta will produce beneficial results in many respects. One important benefit will be the demonstration of the fact that the cotton raised in Georgia can be manufactured here also. It will bring the facilities which Georgia possesses for manufacturing into prominent notice; and we may look for a fresh impetus in this line. Inquiries will be made for water powers where spindles can be set to work. We hope that southern Georgia will be well represented in the exhibition, and attention drawn to the fact that we have some splendid locations for factories.

After the Inauguration.

Washington Republican.

Mr. Micawber is in town.
He is looking for something to turn up.
He believes he would like a post-office.
There is no man in his community more available for collector.
In case he is not appointed collector, he would make a good appraiser,
Or a special agent.
Or a storekeeper.
The thing he dotes on is a consulship. In this connection it may be mentioned that his pronunciation of French is said by natives to be remarkable.
But, in case no appointment is available just now, perhaps President Garfield will be so good as to make a note of his case.
Or lend him $10
Or get him a pass home.
He is not exacting.

We Have a Dramatic President.

Springfield Republican.

Garfield kissed his mother. That was the point of the inaugural which will stick in every home of the fifty millions. "Yes," said an old friend of Garfield's yesterday, "he is dramatic. He gave that little turn, knowing how it would touch every man who ever had a mother and every woman who ever had or expects to have a son. He is the ablest president in the art of putting things since Lincoln. He conceives everything with regard to its effect upon the popular mind. He is intensely ambitious and destitute of moral principles, but he has something most as good, the wisdom to know that in this nation a man to stand well before the people has got to be moral, religious and safe."

The Postmaster General in Danger.

New York Star.

Everybody will be sorry to lose Postmaster James from this city. Here he is a star. At Washington he will be swallowed up by the star routes.

A Good Example.

Denver Republican.

General John C. Fremont, now governor of Arizona, beats them all. His annual message was only half a column.

Stupidity of the National Banks.

Buffalo Courier.

The national banks propose to saw off the limb on which they sit a-straddle.

A Precedent for Every Day Life.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

When Garfield kissed his wife he established a precedent.

Where Waitest Thou?

Where waitest thou,
Lady I am to love? Thou comest not;
Thou knowest of my sad and lonely lot;
I look'd for thee ere now!

It is the May!
And each sweet sister soul hath found its brother;
Only we two seek fondly each the other,
And, seeking, still delay.

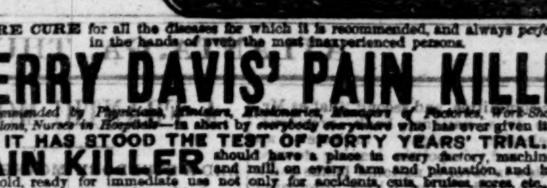
Thou art as I—
Thy soul doth wait for mine, as mine for thee;
We cannot live apart; must meeting be
Never before we die?

Dear soul, not so;
That time doth keep for us some happy years,
That God hath portion'd out our smiles and tears,
Thou knowest and I know.

Yes, we shall meet!
And therefore let our searching be the stronger;
Dark days of life shall not divide us longer,
Nor doubt, nor danger, sweet!

Therefore I bear
This winter tide as bravely as I may,
Patiently waiting for the bright spring day
That cometh with thee, dear.

'Tis the May light
That crimsons all the quiet college gloom.
May it shine softly in thy sleeping-room;
And so, dear wife, good night.


PAIN KILLER.
MEDICINE CHEST
A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

A SURE CURE for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-Shops, and Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

PAIN KILLER should have a place in every factory, machine-shop, and mill, on every farm and plantation, and in every household, ready for immediate use not only for accidents, cuts, bruises, sores, etc., but in case of sudden sickness of any kind.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want a sure and safe medicine which can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief.

Its price brings it within the reach of all; and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills. For sale by all druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

000 may27—d1y thur sat tues &wky1 eow nx read mat

—It is not the brilliant author, working quietly with his pen, who makes the most noise in the world. It is the political stump speaker and the boiler maker.

The secret of securing the vital principle is discovered in Tutt's Pills. In Liver Affections, Dizziness, Headache, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Fevers of all kind, Dysentery, Flatulence, Heartburn, Eruptions of the Skin, Nervousness, Bilious Colic, Loss of Appetite and all troubles of the bowels, their curative affects are marvelous. They are truly the afflicted's friend.

—France issues a thousand million francs loan at 3 per cent. But France probably has not the financial wisdom of Hayes and the poet Rogers.

Detroit Post and Tribune.

It is gratifying to give the following from Mr. Henry Dole, 350 Fourteenth street, this city: "I have a little girl who was troubled with a severe lameness in her legs, pronounced by some Erysipelas, by others Rheumatism. I had tried several remedies without effect, when I was induced to apply St. Jacobs Oil, and I am happy to say that the use of but one bottle cured her, and she is now able to go to school again. It also cured me of a lame shoulder, and I certainly would not be without it."

—The new president has just placed $25,000 insurance on his life. Considering the danger he runs of being talked to death by office-hunters this is a very wise move.

A Foul-mouthed Woman

is even worse than a foul-mouthed man. But no one need be foul-mouthed if they will only use SOZODONT and rub it in well. Don't spare the brush and spoil the mouth as some parents do with their children when they withhold the rod.

mar8—d3t tues thur sat&wky1w

—John H. Stairn, of New York, is having a $50,000 monument built for himself. George Washington made a big mistake when he neglected this monument business.

COLUMBUS, GA., August 24, 1877.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—Dear Doctor: We gave your "TEETHINA" (Teething Powders) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used. Yours very truly, JOSEPH S. KEY, Pastor of St. Paul Church.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 6, 1878.

I take pleasure in saying that I have used Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA for my infant with entire satisfaction. It fully and pleasantly accomplishes the purposes for which it is recommended.

CHAS. E. STAPLES.

mar1—d1m tues thur sat &wky1m

—"Papa, how do editors get in free at all the shows?" "Well, sonny, as a general rule they give $25 worth of advertising for a twenty-five cent ticket."

Many Lose Their Beauty from the hair falling or fading. Parker's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and grayness and is an elegant dressing.

feb16—d1m tues thur sat &wky1m

—General G. M. Dodge says that fully eight thousand miles of new rails will be laid in the United States and Mexico within the next twelve months.

—If troubled with a disordered liver, get a package of Portaline for 50c, and it will rid you of sluggishness.

mar5 d1w sat tues thurs&w1t

—In early life, on the home farm, it is said that Jay Gould's special chore was watering the stock.—Hartford Courant. He learned it well.

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P.

109 aug9 d1y

—Four members of the new senate were born in Ireland, one in England, and one in Scotland.

The People's World-wide Verdict.

Burnett's Cocoaine has been sold in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and the best.

—Twenty thousand new songs were published in this country in 1880, and yet there are still people who will cling to bellowing "Nancy Lee."

Eminent Dr. Wm. Alex. Greene,

MACON, GEORGIA,

Writes: I have tested the virtues of Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF in DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, and have found it the best remedy I ever used. DANIEL & MARSH, Agents. 204 june11—d&wly f m r m L

—Good-bye, General Roberts! You're embarked in a good ship, but a bad cause.

The Constitution

Must be preserved, and will be if Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad be used. Without medicine it cures all complaints of the Liver, Headache, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Bad Blood, Nervous and Bilious Diseases and all other ills.

mar6 d&w1w

—Some of the Canadians are advocating the laying of a submarine cable from British Columbia to Asia.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public speakers** are subject to. Sold at 25 cts a box everywhere.

() jan30—d&w3m bot col fol pure rd mat

Plate Glass Agency.

OFFICE DePAUW'S

American Plate Glass Works,

NEW ALBANY, IND., November 19, 1880.

MESSRS. DUCK & CO., Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sirs—Parties in your city are very desirous of having the Exclusive Agency of Plate Glass in your city. We prefer to have you handle it if you will take hold of it and push it.

What say you?

If you will accept the Agency, will sell no one else in your city but yourselves.

Yours, truly,

N. T. DePAUW, Cashier.

We have accepted above and will add that in another letter we have received assurances that such prices will be given as will control this market. CONTRACTORS and others please call on us.

DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad Street.

Wall and Ceiling Papers

We have added to our stock one of the most beautiful, chaste and elegant selections of above goods ever offered to the public. All of the

LATEST PATTERNS,

including Frescoes, French Velvets, and all of the most elegant goods, as well as a full assortment of the Common Papers. Don't fail to see our stock before you purchase.

DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad street.

Georgia Yellow Ochre.

We control the product of the Georgia Ochre Works for the Southern States. It is ground much finer and is a brighter color than Rochelle Ochre. Prices equal to any other market in the U. S. Send for Sample and Price.

DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad street.

OILS

We are headquarters for Lubricating Oils, as we receive them direct from producers on consignment, with orders to sell at best price we can get. We will ship in car lots from point of production, where freight is an object. Our Special Agency for these goods consists of West Virginia or Black Oil, Paraffine, Golden Machine and Spindle Oil. We also deal in all kinds of Oils.

DUCK & CO.,
35 Broad street.

jan20—d3m thur sat tues

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Monday, March 14.

The Distinguished Actress

MARY ANDERSON

—AS—

EVADNE!

In Shiel's Great Play of that name.

Supported by

Mr. MILNES LEVICK,

And her Own Company.

Reserved seats $1.50, at Phillips & Crew's. Sale opens Thursday, March 10th. General admission $1.00. Gallery 50 cents. mar10—d4t

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY,

Friday and Saturday, March 11 and 12, and Grand Saturday Matinee.

CARRENO'S

Grand Operatic and Concert Company.

A GREAT NOVELTY!!

Popular Concerts and Grand Italian Opera in a single programme.

FIRST NIGHT—PART I.—Grand Concert by Madame Carreno's Combination.

PART II.—Verdi's most popular Opera, Il Trovatore. Fourth act presented with complete and elegant costumes, introducing the "Miserere" and all the famous gems of the Opera, with the following brilliant cast:

Lenora..........Miss Emma Roderick
Azuncena (the Gypsey)..........Miss E. L. Underhill
Maurice (the Troubadour)..........Stantini
Count Di Luna..........Sig Tagliapietra
Director and Manager..........Mr. Alex Spencer

Programme changed every night.

Prices as usual. Reserved seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. mar6 d6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Atlanta Health Institute

Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,

No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute of its kind South where the sick can be assured of receiving scientific treatment at the hands of regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians, and without fear of having their bodies and minds poisoned and deluded by murderous doses of infinitesimally medicated sugar pills. The success of carrying out in Practice and System of Medication based on the principle of the Vis Medecatrix Naturæ can be fully attested by over TWO THOUSAND PATIENTS treated and restored to health by the Physicians of this Institute within the last twelve years.

Refers with permission to a few of our former patients: Hon. M. G. Dobbins and family, Cartersville, Ga.; J. G. Shaw, Esq., Adairsville, Ga.; Hon. Perino Brown and lady, T. J. Hightower, Esq., Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons, Judge John T. Holland and family, Hon. M. T. Castleberry and family, Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel A. Maxwell, Charlotte, N. C.; T. C. Mosby, Esq., Greenfield, Tenn.; Prof. J. S. Gibson, Culpeper, Va.; Colonel A. H. Roberts, Pensacola, Fla.

For particulars address

nov7 1y 2p DR. U. O. ROBERTSON.

G. W. ADAIR,..........Auctioneer.

Two Whitehall Street Stores.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES AT 10 o'clock sharp Thursday morning, the 24th of March, two first-class Stores on the east side of Whitehall street, adjoining the mammoth dry goods emporium of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. The ground is 34x140; the stores 17x100 each, with 5-foot area in front: both have floored basements; rear approached by alley; the buildings are 3 stories in front; No. 70 has 2 windows, No. 72 has one window and stairway leading to upper rooms. The stores have gas and water attachments, with sewer connections; are in the center of the city, and in the midst of the first-class retail establishments. One Store, sold with the privilege of the other. Stairway in common. Sale absolute, with perfect titles, for cash. Capitalists are invited to inspect the property. Real estate is better than bonds and stocks that are bulled and beared by other people, where small owners have no control—"A word to the wise."

G. W. ADAIR.

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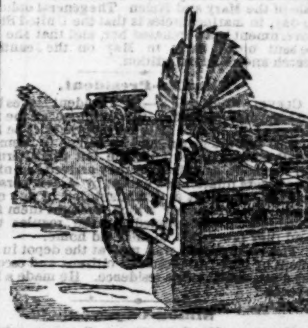
Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co.



SAW-MILLS.

We make five sizes, from the largest MAMMOTH to the smallest PLANTATION. Price of latter without saw, $200. Parkhurst and Reeder HEAD-BLOCKS, SHINGLE MACHINE, CORN AND WOOD MILLS, SWING-SAWS, EDGERS, SAW MILL SUPPLIES. Send for circulars.

Kingsland & Ferguson Mfg. Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

dec21—d3m

W. S. BELL & BRO.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS,

Coal and Wood.

Also, Contractors and Builders,

157 Decatur and 19 N. Pryor Streets.

THE ABOVE FIRM HAVING REMOVED their stock of Lumber to No. 157 Decatur street, thereby securing more room and a permanent location, are now prepared to accommodate all who wish anything in our line, and will say to those who wish to build, that you can save money by giving us a call before purchasing else where. We will take pleasure in serving you.

mar4 d1m

FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY RESIDENCE, COR. BAKER and Williams streets. Seven rooms with modern improvements. Beautiful location. Lot 100x200. Stable and Carriage House.

JOEL HURT,
Real Estate Agent.

mar3—d4w tues thur sat

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets over Thirty Millions Dollars.

Surplus (as regards Policy-holders, $7,165,267.98

Losses paid Cash on Adjustment without discount.

Office SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT, New Orleans.

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L. C. PLANT & SON, Agents..........MACON
W. H. DANIEL, Agent..........SAVANNAH
E. P. CLAYTON & CO., Agents..........AUGUSTA
YONGE & GRIMES, Agents..........COLUMBUS
HAMILTON YANCEY, Agent..........ROME
THOMAS & GRIFFITH, Agents..........ATHENS

Agents in other Principal Towns.

712 jan20—d1y sun thurs &wky4w

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF Georgia.

FAST MAIL TRAIN.

On and after Wednesday, January 19th, trains on the Northeastern Railroad will run as follows:

TRAINS.	NO. 1.	NO. 3.
Leave Athens..........	4.30 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive at Lula..........	6.20 a m	5.50 p m
Arrive at Atlanta..........	9.45 a m	12.40 p m
TRAINS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.
Leave Atlanta..........	4.00 a m	3.00 p m
Arrive at Lula..........	6.30 a m	6.55 p m
Arrive at Athens..........	11.30 a m	8.45 p m

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains 1, 2 and 3 connect closely with all east and west-bound passenger trains on Air-Line Railway. Train No. 4 with west-bound passenger train on Saturday night only, when it will wait until 9.45 p. m., when by so doing a connection can be made. Passengers leaving Athens at 4.30 a. m. connect closely at Lula with the Fast Mail train for Atlanta, time 5 hours and 15 minutes—making close connection for all points west and southwest.

LYMAN WELLS,
Superintendent.

jan20—d1f

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Nervous Weakness, Lost Vitality, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Defective Memory and Disorders brought on by Indiscretion and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Sent in plain Sealed Envelope. Address DR. W. S. JAQUES, 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

mar3—d&wky1y

LAW CARDS.

SEABORN WRIGHT. | MAX MEYERHARDT.

WRIGHT & MEYERHARDT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ROME, GEORGIA.

[illegible] a Specialty. feb25—d1f

HUGH N. STARNES. | VAL. W. STARNES.

STARNES & STARNES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

805 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

614 feb27—d1m

W. M. BRAY. J. A. GRAY

BRAY & GRAY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

21½ Marietta street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

jan27—d3m

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Centennial Building.

No. 3½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

241 june13—d12m

S. A. REID,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EATONTON, GA.

Collections will receive prompt attention.

610 oct23—d6m

S. G. McLENDON

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 513 july29,'80—d1y

D. W. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

QUITMAN, BROOKS COUNTY, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Southern Circuit and in Madison and Jefferson County, Florida. 96 aug5, 1880—d1y

J. G. ZACHRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

nov24, 1880—d9m

H. H. CARLTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. oct17—d6m

HENRY JACKSON. J. H. LUMPKIN

Reporter of Supreme Court.

JACKSON & LUMPKIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Will practice in the United States and State Courts. Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court. 522 apr25—d1y

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the supreme court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. nov22—d1f

DR. ED. J. CAMP,

Junction of East Fair and Whitehall streets.

Special Pneumonia and Typhoid Fevers experience of fifteen years without the loss of a case.

520 jan23—d3m

CHAS L. WILSON, M. D. | CHAS. A. WILSON, M. D.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Office: No. 32 E. Alabama st. Residence Dr. C. L. Wilson, No. 133 N. Collins st., Dr. C. A. Wilson, No. 67 Ellis st. jan21 d1y

DENTISTS.

DRS. J. P. & W. R. HOLMES,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Publishers of the Dental Luminary. Proprietors of the Macon Dental Depot. Dealers in ALL KINDS of Dental Goods. jan11—d1f

S. A. McCOSH,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is located in Edgewood and offers his services to the public. 121 mar6—d1m

DRS. BROCKETT & HARRIS

DENTAL SURGEONS.

OFFICE:

Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.

nov2—d1f

DR. W. HART CAMERON,

DENTIST.

Room No. 2 Old Library Building, corner Marietta and Forsyth Streets.

jan23—d3m

DR. D. O. C. HEERY,

Office at Messrs. LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR'S.

Diseases of the Rectum and Genito-Urinary Organs and Syphilis a specialty.

nov49—d1f

DR. L. S. RANFIELD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office: 26 Alabama street; Residence: 126 Washington street,

dec25—d6m ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TRIPOD & PINE,

Sign, Fresco and House Painters,

21 MARIETTA STREET.

ATLANTA..........GEORGIA.

543 mar28—d1f

PARKINS & BRUCE,

Architects and Superintendents,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawings furnished for Buildings of any description. After sixteen years experience will refer to our work throughout the South. feb6—d1f

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY ATLANTA.

Has a reputation unequalled in the South for furnishing a complete musical education at mere nominal rates, combined with rare collateral advantages. For circulars address

E. A. SCHULTZE,
Musical Director

nov7—d1y

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

MRS. J. W. BALLARD, PRINCIPAL.

The exercises of this institute will be resumed Monday, September 6th, 1880. French is taught practically in every department without extra charge. Music—Vocal and Instrumental—under the skillful management of Prof. Alfredo Barili, is taught as an art and on the plan of the Musical Conservatories of Europe. For Circulars apply to Principal. aug5—d1f

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

There is a well known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above, contains no phosphorus, cantharides or other poison; is purely Vegetable, producing no reaction as permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levassor & Co., 10 bis Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, Proprietor. Address, 40 World Building, New York; none genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on side of each box; send for circulars; box of 100 pills, $3; of 400, $10 sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by all Druggists.

CERTIFICATE:

Paris, July 18, 1873.—19 Rue de la Paix: Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 2 between five and six months, 1 in nine months.

DR. M. PERRIGORD,
Medicin de la Hospital Charity.

NOTICE is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L. De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents for Ricord's Vital Restorative, as their appointments as such have been revoked.

Extract of letter from June 9th, 1880.—Dr. S. B. Sigesmond: You write that you will in future advertise for yourself; do you mean in your own name or in mine as agent? Do you propose to continue the agency or not? In case you do, I shall of course go on and expend some money in advertising at my own expense; will pay every 30 days for what I order. If, however, you do not want me to continue the agency inform me of the fact.

R. L. DeLISSER,
23 Beekman Street, N. Y.

The counterfeiter of Ricord's Vital Restorative, of which I am the sole owner and proprietor in the United States, tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Ricord's Vital Restorative to Dr Ricord's Restorative, to have a similarity in name.

The testimonials of Drs. R. Blanchard, C. Chevalier, M. Perigord, Liebeg and Sir Thompson, are copied from my Circulars.

The genuine can be had at LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.

BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D.

dec16—d1y feb1 5 10 13 15 19 24 27—mar1 5 10 13 15 19 24 27 29—2 7 10 12 16 21 24 26 30—may5 8 10 14 19 22 24 28—june2 5 7 11 16 19 21 24 30—july3 5 9 14 17 19 23 28 31—august2 6 11 14 16 20 25 28—september6 10 15 18 20 24 29—october2 4 8 13 16 27 30—november1 5 10 15 19 24 27 29—december3 6 8 11 13 17 22 25 27 31 wky eow

John Moser, F.A.I.A.
Architect

68 Whitehall street over Schumann's Drug Store

MANTELS SLATE AND IRON
GRATES
RANKIN'S PATENT MAKES THE BEST HOTTEST AND CHEAPEST OPEN FIRE
D. S. RANKIN & CO.
[illegible]
CINCINNATI, OHIO

nov13—d1y wed sat

WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK WANTED. Apply Lock Box No. 41 Rome, Ga. mar9 d1w

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS EMPLOYMENT. Apply to 112 S. Peters street. mar9 d1t

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, COMPETENT office boy—one who has a good idea of business and is not afraid of work. No one need apply who aspires to a striped overcoat, cigarettes or theater tickets. Applicants in their own handwriting, and with true name, address Post-Office Box 209, Atlanta, Ga. mar9 d1t

WANTED—A LIVE PARTNER WITH A cash capital of $500 to $1,000, in one of the best paying business in the U. S. Address J. M. B., care Constitution office. mar5—d6t

WANTED—TWO No. 1 BOILER MAKERS. Steady work and first-class wages. J. S. Schofield, Schofield's Iron Works, Macon, Ga. mar8—d1w

TYPE METAL WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED pounds old type wanted. For price, etc., address The Constitution. mar6—d1f dh

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,000, WILL GIVE good interest and gilt-edge security; can give mortgage on $10,000 worth of city real estate. Address C. M., 110 Pine street, city. mch3 2w

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR THE STATE of Georgia, by a Hat Jobbing House in New York; of long standing and extensive acquaintance in the State. One with some experience preferred. Address Jobber, P. O. Box 2814, New York city, N.Y. mar5—d3t sat tues thur

WANTED—THREE IRISH WOMEN TO DO chamber work. Apply at Kimball House. Must be well recommended. feb22—d1f

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR SELL WILD Lands and Mining Interests, Farms or City Property, call and see I. Y. Sawtell, Real Estate Agent, No. 30 Marietta street.

122 nov7—d&w1f

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS ON FIRST floor in No. 30 McDonough street, facing City Hall Park. Kitchen and servants' room in rear. Apply to Mrs. N. L. Angier, 89 Mitchell street. mar9 d1t

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOM HOUSE, WITH Kitchen, No. 24 Wheat street. J. J. Tolbert, corner Hunter and Washington streets. mar9 d1t

FOR RENT—4-ROOM COTTAGE ON LARkin street; Store 16 W. Mitchell street; Store No. 260 Decatur street. E. B. Rosser, 16 Mitchell. mar9 d1t

FOR RENT—THREE-ROOM HOUSE. APPLY to Anthony Murphy, Lumber Dealer, corner Hunter and Forsyth streets. 97 mar6—d1f

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF PROPERTY of all descriptions. One acre lot, corner of Fraser and Jones streets, special bargain. E. B. Rosser, 16 Mitchell. mar9 d1t

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE IS for sale for a few days at 49 Washington street, upon favorable terms mar7—d2t

FOR SALE—6 NEW TWO STORY SEVEN room dwellings, very attractively located on McDaniel street, near Whitehall. Will make terms easy. Joel Hurt, Real Estate Agent. mar9—d1w

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD MILCH COWS. I also trade for Dry Cows, No. 71 West Peters street. J. H. Gammel mar8—d1f

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—EXTENSION TOP Phætons, Pony Phætons, Canopy Top Buggies, first-class; own make; Spring Wagons, second hand; 4 passenger Carriages cheap; 2 second-hand Drays, all very cheap. Great bargains in a job lot. Cheap Buggies and Harness. N. C. Spence, 45 and 47 Decatur street. mar6—d1f sun tues thur

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND LOT WITH steam power and mill complete, can be used for any manufacturing purpose. Can be bought together or seperate, 2 two flue boilers, twenty-four and eight horse power engine. One set large Burrs, Grain and Meal Elevators, a large copper still and worm; 50 mash tubs and other distilling utensils, comprising the State Line Distillery situated just outside of Atlanta, facing Western and Atlantic railroad. Address or call on Wm. Titlebaum, 31 South Broad St. 428 feb20—d1f sun thur

A GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Wanted—A thoroughly competent person to take the business management of a sixteen-page illustrated paper, size of Harper's, to be published at Atlanta; illustrated with southern views and devoted to southern interests. Any person able to give first-class reference as to business, financial, and literary ability will please address M. Austin, 171 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass. mch8—d3t

A FINE FOUR-SEATED PHÆTON, BEST make, nearly new, for sale by G. B. Adair, 27 West Alabama street. 130 mar6—4t

I WILL SELL, FOR $3,500 CASH, ONE-HALF interest in an established retail business, and will guarantee $1,800 profit by first of October. Address C. V. G., 168 South Pryor street. 139 mar6—d4t

BOARD.

A FRONT ROOM AND EXCELLENT BOARD for a man and wife, or two gentlemen, at Dr Wilson's, 112 South Pryor street. mar9 1t

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION TO-day—We will sell on premises at 3 o'clock, sharp, to-day, 3 nice 3-room Cottages, on corner of Jones Avenue and Mangum street, on fine, level lots, in good neighborhood, very pleasantly and conveniently situated for homes or renting, near the proposed route of the Georgia Western Railroad, and but a few yards from the site selected for the depot. This property pays a large interest, rents steadily to good, white tenants and will surely enhance rapidly. All who wish to buy a good home cheap, or make a profitable investment, will do well to call at our office and go with us on the 3 o'clock street car. Free ride for all. Titles perfect. Terms cash. Frierson & Leak, 33 Marietta street. mar9 d1t

BEING OBLIGED TO HAVE MONEY, I WILL sell those two fine stores on Whitehall street Nos. 70 and 72, to the highest bidder, on the 24th day of March, at 10 o'clock. Save your money for a good investment. F. D. Thurman. mar4—d&w til mar24

LOST.

LOST—BLACK HALF POINTER DOG, WITH white breast and white fore feet. Will pay a reward of five dollars for him if left at 69 McDonough mar8—d3t

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS STOKES'S SELECT SCHOOL, 52 SPRING street, (corner of Spring and Walton streets.) For particulars call at the school.

101 mar6—3t sun tues thur

TRUNKS

TRUNKS—HEADQUARTERS FOR SAMPLE trunks and cases. Trunks and valises covered and repaired by competent workmen at the trunk factory, No. 11 North Pryor street. Kimbro & Huzza 88 feb 13 sun tue fri m

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,

PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov9 d1y Atlanta, Ga.

Just Received

—FROM—

Sheriff's Sale!

100 Reversible Overcoats at $13.50, worth $18.00.

50 at $16.00, worth $20.00.

The Biggest Bargains

IN ATLANTA AT

Cohen & Selig's.

dec10—d1f

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS

BALL SEWING THREAD

1878 1879

Production Doubled. Again Doubled.

[illegible]

ROCKDALE PAPER MILLS

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. THE whole or one-half, including 40 acres of land and water power belonging thereto, with all the tenement houses and Saw Mill attached, with 2 three hundred pound engines, 1 two hundred, 1 four-drainer machine, 72 wide. All the above in good working order and running, with plenty of water at all times; never drowned out; with about 18 feet clear-head, driven by two turbine wheels 48 and 20; two miles from Conyers on Georgia railroad. For further particulars address Rockdale Paper Mills, Ga.

jan21 d6m

PATENT MEDICINES.

25¢.

Reader! Have you caught a cold? Are you unable to raise the phlegm? Have you an oppression on the lungs with shortbreath? Do you have a fit of coughing on lying down? A sharp pain now and then in the region of the heart and shoulders? A chilly sensation down the back? If so, delay is dangerous. "Slight colds," if neglected, often result in consumption, when the remedy, if applied promptly, would have averted all danger. For twenty-five cents you can get the remedy which the test of twenty years has proved to be the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Will enable you to raise the phlegm, cause pleasant sleep and you will wake in the morning, cough gone, lungs working freely, and breathing easy. It is a preventive and cure for croup and a pleasant cordial. Children love it. No family should be without it. Sold by druggists in 25c and $1 bottles. Principal office 35 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A safe and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. They purify the blood, Increase the appetite, cause the body to Take on Flesh, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. As a cure for Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, and Female Irregularities, they are without a rival. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bedtime stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Price 25c. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

feb sat1—dly tues thur sat &wly nx rd mat

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

Invalids who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, it corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

mar1—dim tues thur sat &wkylm nx rd mat

DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

ARE A SPECIFIC FOR EXHAUSTED VITALITY, Physical Debility, etc. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and by the medical celebrities of the world. Prepared after the formula of the celebrated DR. RICORD, containing no phosphorus or cantharides, but are purely a Vegetable, Sugar Coated Pill.

PARIS, 185 Rue de la Rambeau.

I have been recommending DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE in my practice to hundreds of patients for sexual Debility, and never heard of a single failure. DR. C. CHAVALIER.

Dr. Liebig, the great German chemist, writes: "Dr. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE is organic, not a laboratory compound."

Dr. Raspail writes: "In debility of the sexual organs it never fails to cure."

Price—Box of fifty, $1.50; boxes of 100, $2.75; boxes of 200, $5. Sent per mail, in sealed boxes on receipt of price.

For sale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta

CAUTION.

A spurious article is advertised as Ricord's Vital Restorative, dose 15 pills per day, which falsely pretends to be from Paris, are made here, and not from Dr. Ricord's formula, and are made of injurious drugs.

The inventor of Ricord's Vital Restorative, S. B. Sigesmond, has publicly stated that he had analyzed Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills, and found that they contained only ⅛ gr. Damiana.

The following certificate from a well known old and respectable house, is sufficient to prove how much confidence can be placed in any statement made by said Mr. Sigesmond:

"We can affirm that Ricord's Restorative Pills sold by R. L. De Lisser, are composed of purely vegetable ingredients of five different kinds which are recommended as ranking high in the class of Restorative Remedies. The charge that the Pill contains only ⅛ gr. Damiana each is wholly incorrect, such a claim could not be defined by analysis, that develops only certain principles as alkaloids, resin and gum, etc., such a thing as Extract Damiana could not be determined by it.

"HANCE BROS & WHITE,
"Manufacturing Chemists,
"Philadelphia, Pa."

I have also offered said Sigesmond a wager of from $5,000 to $10,000 that he cannot analyze DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. As yet he has not answered.

R. L. DE LISSER,
28 Beekman Street, New York,
General Agent for Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills.

nov10—d3&m nx rd mtr tues thur sat

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

feb1—dly tues thur sat sun nx 2 x rd mat

A MEDICO-FRUIT LOZENGE OF THE PREMIER CLASS.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

Try it once, and you will esteem it highly as a safe and effective remedy.

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Torpid Liver, Hemorrhoids, Indisposition, and all Disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system.

Ladies and children, and those who dislike taking pills and nauseous medicines, are especially pleased with its agreeable qualities.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE may be used in all cases that need the aid of a purgative, cathartic, or aperient medicine, and while it produces the same result as the agents named, it is entirely free from the usual objections common to them. Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price 25 cts. Large boxes 60c.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

feb1—dly thur sat tues nx rd mat &wly

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic into a medicine of such varied powers as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you. Remember! This Tonic cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. [illegible] None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. HISCOX & CO., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical hair dressing.

[illegible] dly tues thur sat &wkyly

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and in fact all diseases of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured a Cancer on his face [illegible] Cancers, Scrofula, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This [illegible] Address J. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or Lithonia, Ga. [illegible]

THE COTTON GIN.

Its History Narrated by Colonel W. H. Sparks.

Written for The Constitution.

Events transpiring in a country, which have operated a material change in the industries, and the prosperity of its people constitutes, in a great degree, its history. These events or discoveries usually transmit the names of those inventing or discovering them to posterity as benefactors of the human family, and are held in just reverence. The names of Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, of Godfrey, the inventor of the quadrant, of Stevenson and Train, the discoverers of the railroad and the locomotives, and Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny, and of Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, with Morse, the discoverer of the electric telegraph, will endure whilst civilization shall characterize the human family.

All of these inventions are eras in the progress of the world, from which will be dated the commencement of a new and more rapid stride to civilization, health and power, and this advance will ever be credited to the wonderful genius of these men. Whence and wherefore the appearances and the inventions of these wonderful minds? It has been aptly said the exigencies of man are ever answered by the inspiration of God, and that these are specialties in the progress of time, designed by supernatural wisdom for that advancement in the knowledge of man, necessary to his comprehension of that perfection in nature which enabled him to comprehend the wisdom, power and mercy of the great Creator, which in all things is but a part of this divine essence. However, be this as it may, is no part of my plan in writing these crude sketches of the early history of Georgia.

In 1790 Robert Peel, of England, commenced in a small way the manufacture of cotton goods. The supply of cotton was very limited, and chiefly from the British West Indies. The price of cotton was then so high that now it would be considered exorbitant, being nearly forty cents per pound. This arose from the costliness of separating the lint from the seed. The introduction of the long staple cotton into Georgia and South Carolina preceded some years that of the green seed or short staple cotton, and a means had been invented for ginning or taking out the seed of the long stapled cotton, known as the roller gin. This was a slow process and ineffectual for the purpose of taking the lint from the seed of the short stapled or upland cotton, as it was then termed. The consequence was there was very little cultivated for market. Small patches were planted by the farmers—just enough for home consumption. When this was to be used the seeds were picked out with the fingers. There are some old enough to remember how this was effected in every family. I remember it well. In the long winter evenings the children, white and black, had weighed out to them one ounce of seed cotton from which the seeds were to be taken. These ounces were spread out before the fire in the room of the house where were assembled the family, and in a very large portion of the community this was the only room in the house. This was done to heat the cotton, as the seeds when the cotton was warm, more readily parted from the lint. As a stimulant to active and quick work, a reward of a biscuit or a lump of sugar was promised, and the largest biscuit or lump of sugar was for him or her who first completed the task, and the cotton thus prepared with the fleece grown on the farm constituted the fiber from which the entire raiment of the family was fabricated.

The commencement of the manufacture of cotton in England, and its very remunerative price stimulated its growth in the south, and the separating or cleansing the lint from the seed in a more rapid and effectual manner than by the hand become a desideratum.

In 1793, a young man from New England came to Savannah to teach in a private family, but having been delayed in coming beyond the stipulated time for his arrival, his place had been filled by another. At that time there was residing some twelve miles above Savannah, a gentleman by the name of Miller. He was from New England and had married the widow of General Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame, and was in possession of the Mulberry Grove plantation, which had been donated by the state of Georgia to General Greene in reward for his revolutionary service.

Mr. Miller chanced to meet this youth in Savannah being a countryman and without employment, he invited him to the hospitalities of his home. It was whilst here, and nightly witnessing the picking the seeds from the cotton by a numerous flock of juvenile darkies seated around the fire, and as they idled and nodded at their work was evidence of fatigue and want of sleep, his sympathies were awakened for these children, and expressing himself anxious that some other means for this purpose could be invented, that should secure them from this untimely and fatiguing labor. In this wish he was joined by Mrs. Miller, who was at the time preparing some small rods to be used in holding the wicks of tallow candles, better known as tallow dips, in the primitive days of the state. With the end of one of these she bent into a sort of hook the point end and taking up a handful of seed cotton she pulled with it the lint from the seed. This action suggested to the mind of Whitney, who was the youth sojourning at the house, the idea of the cotton gin.

I will tell the story as Whitney himself told it to me and the late Hopkins Halsey of this state, at his own house in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1820.

He said: "I saw at once that a cylinder armed with teeth similar to those in cotton cards and made to revolve, would effectually do the work of separation between lint and seed. I went to bed and thought all night such a machine was a desideratum, and I felt I could make it, and felt, too, if I succeeded my fortune was made. Early the next day I went to work and for many days worked diligently. My patron was Mrs. Miller, who with woman's hopefulness and woman's faith, visited me daily encouraging me and making suggestions. Finally I completed a model machine with six cylinders all armed with small wire hooks. These were placed upon a wooden shaft side by side, and to one was attached a crank handle, by which motion could be given; to these were toothed circular blocks. This was put into a rough frame, its wooden journals resting in two half circular holes or notches in the frame. Just as I had progressed this far Mrs. Miller came in and examined it. She turned it some half a dozen times; then calling to her house maid to bring her a handful of seed cotton which she held in her hand to the teeth of the machine, whilst I turned the shaft, and in a few revolutions the teeth were full of lint cotton. She looked into my face, and I shall never forget that look. O! she was a glorious woman. She exclaimed: 'Perfect this and your fortune is made.'"

She explained its defects, saying: "You must devise some means by which the lint can be taken from the cards," as she turned the cylinder holding the teeth. "Now you have to take it off by hand, and something must be arranged to hold the cotton to the cards." All the while Mr. Miller had laughed at the effort I was making, and called the machine mine and his wife's folly. He was in his chamber when his wife ran and fetched him to the operation of the machine. He looked on the motion of the cylinder, laughing derisively at first, but as he saw the teeth filling with lint he became thoughtful, and finally said: "I believe that something can come out of it to answer the purpose." After examining it carefully he said seriously: "Now you nor Mrs. Miller must speak of this, but try on, and if you can make it a success it will not only make you both rich, but it will make the south the richest country in the world. It will so cheapen cotton as to make it the means of clothing the world. If you speak of it some ingenious mechanic will take the idea, and very soon will complete a machine and will rob you of your invention. From that time I proceeded cautiously and in secret to complete a model to be patented. From the working of the machine I had made, I saw a difficulty to be remedied with the circular blocks holding the wires together, and I placed in the new model smaller blocks. These served to separate the larger and give room for the cotton to roll, and I made the teeth holding cards much thinner, giving them something of the appearance of a circular-saw. This completed, next was the means of sweeping from the teeth lint by them pulled from the seed. Mr. Miller was now deeply interested in my success, as he fancied he saw great wealth to follow this and proposed a partnership, and agreed to furnish the means to secure a patent and to introduce to the public the machine. Whilst this discussion was in progress Mr. Miller came in and suggested a revolving brush, and exhibited a model in miniature he had made. At once I saw that this could be worked by the same means that the cylinder carrying the teeth could, and went to work to make this brush. Finally the entire machine was completed and patented, a copartnership agreed upon between Miller and myself and Miller went actively to work to put it into operation. We disagreed as to what should be the course to be pursued for this purpose. It was my proposition to sell the patent for $100,000 to the states of South Carolina and Georgia, but Miller insisted that this would be to sacrifice a princely fortune, and proposed that we should erect in each county at the court-house, a gin, and either buy the cotton in the seed, or gin it upon shares for the planters. So sanguine was he of a fortune from the invention that he was willing to furnish the means to carry out his plans. I was young and poor, and fifty thousand dollars was such a fortune to me as I had never contemplated owning. It was the full measure of my ambition—with it I was satisfied, but I was without any means. Miller had incurred and paid all expenses up to that time, and I yielded my opinion and wishes to him, and he went to work to carry out his schemes. The practical efficacy of the machine had been tested in several places, to the entire satisfaction of the public, and we were progressing rapidly to the realization of Miller's idea of ginning all the cotton grown or to be grown in the south. At that time it amounted to only a few thousand bales. In the progress of our work every one was freely admitted, and the machine as freely examined. Among those who came for this purpose was a cabinet workman named Ball. He was critical in his examination. He had in his shop a turning lathe, worked by driving and a hand wheel quite like that with which our gin was operated. He came two or three times to ascertain the working of this gin, and was particular as to the amount of cotton cleaned or ginned in a day.

"It was not long before we learned he had constructed a gin, retaining the model of ours, but substituting saws cut from sheet iron in the place of our wooden blocks and wire teeth. We deemed this an invasion of our patent, and warned him if he attempted to put into operation his gin we should bring suit for damages. This threat deterred him, for he deemed his machine an infraction of our patent, and forbore for a great while to duplicate it, to work or to sell it. Many who had examined his machine pronounced it superior to ours.

"There was a farmer of means and great influence, residing in Warren county, Georgia, named Arthur Fort. He saw the gin constructed by Mr. Ball and ordered one of similar construction to be made for him. Ball declined the job, informing him of the notice he had received and he feared a lawsuit for infraction of patent. Fort insisted, promising to incur the risk, and to pay all damages. Upon these conditions Ball agreed to make the gin, and did so. Fort immediately put the gin in operation. As soon as we were informed of this, Miller employed David Bradie Mitchell, of Savannah to bring suit against Ball and Fort. The suit was brought in the district court of the United States, and after considerable delay it was tried in Savannah before Judge William Johnson, one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States. Ball employed Peter Early, of Wilkes county, to defend the case. It was ably argued on both sides, for these two men were men of great abilities, and deeply read in the law. The decision was against us and we lost our patent.

"It was a terrible blow upon me, but Miller, I think, was more affected by it than I was. In a short time thereafter Ball abandoned the cabinet business and commenced the making of gins. Cotton-planting now increased rapidly, and the cultivation of tobacco and indigo declined quite as fast.

"These two industries were materially affected by the cultivation of indigo in Guatemala, and tobacco in Virginia and Maryland, and were ceasing to be profitable when the gin was invented. I met with much sympathy from the people, who felt I was entitled to the invention and should reap the reward of the originator of a greatly useful machine. Sympathy was my only reward from Georgia, but South Carolina generously donated me $50,000, and this is really the only benefit I ever derived from the invention."

At the time I received this narrative from Mr. Whitney he had in New Haven a gun shop, and he was experimenting upon improvements he had made in fire-arms. This never came to anything. This was in 1820, but he realized considerable money from a contract for furnishing arms to the United States.

Eli Whitney was born in Massachusetts on the 8th of December, 1764, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 8th of January, 1825. He was liberally educated, which was due alone to himself, for he taught school to obtain the means to carry him through college, and he did not graduate until he was considerably advanced in life. Immediately after graduating he came to Georgia. He was then in the twenty ninth year of his age, having arrived in Savannah in 1773. This was very soon after the introduction of the green seed, or short stapled cotton into the United States. Previous to that time, that cultivated for market was the sea island long stapled, black seed cotton. This latter had been, as it is now ginned by the roller gin, which would not gin the green seed. This variety grew luxuriantly, away from the influence of the sea breeze, which was essential to the production of the long stapled. It was, too, better adapted to domestic purposes, because it was spun with more facility, and made a coarser web, and a more enduring one, and was suited for clothing to the wants of the laboring classes, and the common uses of the people generally.

The first mention of cotton to be found, is in the writings of Herodotus, about 450 years before the birth of Christ. Cotton cloth was introduced from India into Rome and Greece before the Christian era. It was applied by Veres, in Sicily, for the covering of boats, and as tents, and for the latter purpose was used by Julius Cæsar. It is supposed to have originated in Arabia, and thence found its way to India and China. This is supposition. It seems in some variety or other to have been indigenous to all tropical countries. It is certain it was found in the West India islands, and in some varieties, and in South America. It is a common error to suppose all created things to have had their commencement in a pair, or a single creation and when we have any one thing in the animal or vegetable kingdom to a point where it is not first seen, or known, we at once ascribe its or their origin, to that point or country, forgetting that the power to create could produce many as one and locate these at pleasure over the globe.

The green seed cotton was found growing in the islands surrounding the Caribbean sea and on the Bahamas. From these islands it was introduced into the United States and in the progress of its cultivation many varieties have been introduced, from different parts of the world. The long staple from the neighborhood of Dacus; whence first came to this country the famous India muslins, and it was first cultivated here with the view of imitating these delicate fabrics in the production of our own manufactories. This, however, has never been accomplished or in any European country.

In this progress of the human family, and especially in America, the necessity of a textile substitute for flax and wool from which cloth for all its purposes could be made and which cheaper and as enduring become a desideratum. The green seed cotton promised this, the only difficulty was the separating the lint from the seed rapidly and without injury to the fiber. This necessity stimulated the genius of Whitney which shaped in his mind the cotton gin which grew into practical form under the manipulation of his cunning hands. At or about the same time the inspiration of the genius of an humble barber, was fashioning another machine for the rapid spinning of cotton.

Robert Peel, the grandfather of the present Sir Robert Peel, was one of the first to commence the spinning of cotton in England. The process then in use was simple, crude and insufficient. There was wanting great improvements in the machinery and many were striving to effect these. Arkwright, a Bristol barber, who was very illiterate, supposed he could invent and make a machine which should remedy the principle difficulty, thought much and worked diligently. So absorbed was he that he neglected his vocation, and incurred the reproof of his wife as well as that of his patrons. Still he worked in secret in the little back room of his shop. His wife complained that there was no food for the family in the house and no money to purchase any, and unless he gave more attention to his business the family would starve. He heeded not her anger or remonstrance, but keeping his own secret and most confident of ultimate success, continued to work on. When the machine was well nigh completed, requiring some trifling material essential to its final finish which he had not, he went out to procure it.

This was the angry wife's opportunity, she went into his room and finding there the machine, in wrath she seized it and crushing it to atoms she threw the fragments into the street. Returning he espied the ruins and gathering them up he accused his wife of the act and upbraided her for it. In very spite she admitted the truth of the charge and justified the act. This was more than the enraged man could bear. He multiplied no words with her, but took her by the arm and leading her to the door threw her into the street, forbidding her ever again entering the house. This done, he closed the door upon her; nor did she ever again return to the house or him.

Straightway he went again to work, and in a short time had completed the model of the spinning jenney. This he carried to Peel, who examined it minutely, and saw and acknowledged its utility, and that it supplied the great want.

Peel was a wise and prudent man. He proposed to Arkmight that he should patent the invention. This was agreed to, and it was by Peel patented in his and Arkmight's name. This done, he proposed a copartnership to Arkmight in the business of cotton spinning, and that this jenny should be the capital of Arkmight. This was accepted, and the machine put at once into practical use.

About this time there was a shipment of short stapled cotton to England from the United States of twenty five bales.

The cotton gin had proved a great success in America, and the spinning jenny in England. Then commenced the cultivation of the staple as a marketable crop, and very soon its growth exceeded the demand, and the price went down, and the cloth from its fabrication cheapened, and the imports of the costly cotton goods of China began to decline, and not many years after ceased entirely, and now only the old of the country know anything of the Nankin cottons—and many others of the cotton cloths once in universal use in America and especially in the south of the United States.

In 1815 the cotton raised in the southern states was 77,000 bales; in 1828, 400 000; in 1830 470 000; in 1879 over five millions. The wealth accruing to England from cotton manufacturing is incalculable. The wealth from its production in the south has gone into the hands of the yankees, and now the nabob planters are the poorest portion of the American people. The yankee invented the machine for preparing it for use; he imported the negro for its cultivation, and he is to day the only recipient of the profit arising from its growth, and the values of the negro, who has produced. He has emancipated the negro and holds the bonds of the government for hundreds of millions for the money expended in this most philanthropic act, and the cotton produced by the emancipated slaves is taxed to pay these bonds and their accruing interest. When will they relax their hold upon the negro? Experience would justify the assertion never, so long as he can be made profitable, either with his votes or his labors.

W. H. SPARKS.

An Old Lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used a little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30, and am sure that hundreds need just such a medicine." See advertisement.

feb16—d1m tues thur sat &wky1m

—"Walsingham" authoritavely denies that Mrs. Langtry, the beautiful "Lily of Jersey," is going on the stage. He writes from Paris that he lately saw her at the Louvre contemplating the Venus of Milo, and it was evident that, in any event, she would be unable to act for some time to come; adding: "Why? Simply because—well, would any Venus be complete without a cupid?"

the Gate City National Bank

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Capital, $155,000.00.

Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.

L. J. HILL, President. | L. M. HILL, Vice Pres't. | EW'D S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

jan6—dtf head fin col

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.

DO A GENERAL

Banking Business,

BUY and Sell Exchange, Receive Deposits and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

jan26—d3m hd finan col under G C B

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 9, 1881.

New York—The cotton market opened weak at a loss of about 16@20 points for the future months. Immediately after the opening a better feeling was developed and prices moved upwards. At 1:45 in the afternoon the market displayed an irregular and unsettled feeling, accompanied by a drop of 10@12 points in quotations. Following this singular action of the market a firm tone was exhibited which held on up to the close of business. Spots—The market opened nominal; noon, inactive and nominal with quotations down ⅛c; middling 11 1-16c. Net receipts for four days amount to 93,0.1 bales; exports — bales; stock 900,077 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
March	10.66@10.68	March	10.69@10.71
April	10.59@10.60	April	10.70@10.71
May	10.73@10.74	May	10.84@.
June	10.86@10.87	June	10.95@10.96
July	16.94@10.96	July	11.04@11.05
August	10.99@11.00	August	11.08@.
September	10.53@10.55	September	10.65@10.66
October	10.23@10.24	October	10.38@10.41
November	10.11@	November	10.24@10.26

Closed irregular but firm; sales 223,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed weak. Spots—Uplands 6 8-16d; Orleans 6⅛d; sales 7,000 bales, of which 5 500 bales were American; receipts 2,000; all American.

The local cotton market, while weak, admits of no change in quotations. There was possibly a better inquiry to-day, but sales were extremely moderate. The exchange reports a very fair trade in futures. While the tendency of the general market is downwards, there is nevertheless a considerable doubt expressed by some of our cotton men as to the course of the market for the near future. Ten cents per pound for middling cotton is generally regarded as a fair price, everything else considered, and it may be that that figure will be reached before any material change occurs. Our market quotations throughout the entire season have been comparatively high, and were generally held a fraction above other markets. Our present quotations as compared with the New York market, are too lofty for us to see any actual benefit to be derived from them, and to be candid, we cannot comprehend the object of buyers in being so lavish in their bids. Our receipts to date are considerably ahead of the receipts for the whole of last year, and it may be that our extravagant prices are attracting the attention of the farmers. At any rate, if Atlanta can afford to pay such prices she certainly deserves the patronage of all within her reach. Receipts for two days amount to 443 bales, of which 190 bales were received from wagons. We quote the market dull at the following prices: Good middling 10⅝c; middling 10⅜c; strict low middling 10⅛c; low middling 10c; strict good ordinary 9½c; good ordinary 8½c; ordinary 6½c; tinges 9⅞c; stains 5½@8½c; low, dirty and sandy cotton not quotable

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for two days:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	170
Air Line Railroad	57
Georgia Railroad	90
Central Railroad	
Western and Atlantic Railroad	31
West Point Railroad	75
Total	423
By omission	20
Receipts previously	119,714
Total	120,157
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	121,939

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments four days	1,237
Shipments previously	104,860
By local consumption previously	671
Total	106,768
Stock on hand	15,171

The following is our comparative table:

Receipts two days	443
Same days last year	236
Showing a decrease of	207
Receipts since September 1, 1880	120,157
Same time in 1879	102,213
Showing an increase of	17,944

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1	106,768
Same time last year	92,303
Showing an increase of	14,465

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—noon—Cotton very flat; uplands 6¼; Orleans 6 5-16; sales 7,000; bales speculation and export 500; receipts 2,650; all American; futures uplands low middling clause March delivery 6 5-32@6⅛; March and April delivery 6 5-32@6⅛; April and May delivery 6¼@6 3-16; May and June delivery 6 9 32@6¼; June and July delivery 6 11 32@6 9-32; July and August delivery 6⅜@6 11-32; August and September delivery 6 13-32@6⅜; September and October delivery 6¼; November and December delivery 6; futures opened heavy.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 3-16; middling Orleans 6¼; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 7-32; September and October delivery 6 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—5:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,500 bales; futures closed weak.

The following table shows the price, movement, etc. of cotton in the principal markets for to-day, March 9:

MARKETS.	GRADE.			RECEIPTS.		SALES	STOCK	EXPORTS.				Shipments.	TONE.
	Middling uplands.	Low middling.	Good ordinary.	Net.	Gross.			To Great Britain.	To France.	To continent.	Coastwise.		
New York	11 1-16			1766	8358	567	103623	9292		2110			Easy.
Galveston	10⅞	9¾	8¾	3332		677							Demoralized.
Norfolk	10¾			724		644	21874				40		Quiet.
Baltimore	11			230	500	20	8865	1613					Quiet.
Boston	11⅛	10⅜	9⅜	620	623		9781	346					Dull.
Wilmington	10⅞	10¼	9½	49			4601						Weak.
Philadelphia	11¼	9 15-16	8	40	43	292	14349	1886					Dull.
Savannah	10⅝	10⅜	8⅞	1782		1000	79275	3101			4708		Easy.
New Orleans	10⅝	9⅞	8⅝	7003	7264	10000	32 498			2110			Irregular.
Mobile	10⅝	9⅞	8⅝	721		500	61891				668		Dull.
Memphis	10¾	9¾	8⅜	2812		1650	85261					1901	Weak and irregular.
Augusta	10⅜	9¾	8½	345		606							Weak.
Charleston	11 1-16	10¼	10¼	1877		800	57495				65		Quiet and easy.

Consolidated net receipts 18,587.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 9, 1881.

EXCHANGE—Buying at ... par | Selling ... ¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	108@110	Sav. City 5s, new	85@87
Georgia 7s, 1886	109@111	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s, 1896	121@123	Columbus City	82@85
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	104@106
Georgia 8s	112@114	Central R. R. 7s	113@115
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	115@118	W. & A. R.R. Lessees; 10 per ct. Income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	100@102	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	73@75
Atlanta W't'r 7s	108@110	do. Class A small	73@75
Atlanta City 7s	108@110	do. Class B 5s	97@100
Atlanta City 8s	114@116	do. Class C 4	87@90
Atlanta 10s	113@116		
Augusta City 7s	106@108		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	112@114	South Wes R.R.	111@113
Central R. R.	109@111	Atlanta St. R.R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	121@123		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 9—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened generally weak and lower and has since been feverish and unsettled. New Jersey Central fell off 2½ per cent to 103¾ and rallied to 105⅜; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined to 128¾, rose to 130 and reacted to 129; Reading recovered 1 per cent to 65 and sold up to 66⅜; Western Union advanced 1 per cent to 116¾ and Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans 1½ per cent to 6⅜; Louisville and Nashville dropped 1 per cent to 9⅞¼. Other changes were slight.

NEW YORK, March 9—Noon—Stocks steady. Money 6. Exchange—long $4.79½; short $4.82. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

Evening—Money 3@6. Governments firm; new fives 100⅞; four and a half per cents 111⅝; four per cents 113⅜. State Bonds nominal.

Stocks closed irregular.

N. Y. Central	147	Chicago & N.W.	122⅛
Erie	48⅜	do. Preferred	134⅛
Lake Shore	81⅜	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	46⅛
Illinois Central	132⅛	do. Preferred	89¼
N. C. & St. L.	90	Mem. & Char.	42
Lou. & Nash.	95	Rock Island	135
Pittsb'g F.W. & C.	128	Western Union	116⅞
BONDS—			
Ala. Class A to 5	72⅛	Ala. Class B 5s	96
do. Class A small	74	do. Class C 2 to 5	86
Sub-treasury balances:			
Gold	$89 413 694	Currency	$3,841,08

PARIS, March 9—4:00 p m.—Rentes 85f 72½c.

LONDON, March 9.—4:00 p.m.—Erie 50⅛.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 9, 1881.

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, clear rib sides and mess pork in Chicago to-day: Wheat—March opened 98¼, closed 98⅜; April opened and closed 99⅛; May opened 1.3¾, closed 103⅞. Clear Rib Sides—March opened and closed —; April opened 7.72½, closed 7.82½; May opened 7.82½, closed 7.90. Mess Pork—March opened closed —; April opened $14.82½, closed $14.97½; May opened $14.95, closed $15 12½.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 9—Flour—The market is quiet and steady; we quote fancy $6.50; extra family $6.25; family $6.00. Wheat—Chicago—The fluctuations of the market to-day were rather more moderate than yesterday; April opened and closed at 99½; May opened $1.03¼, closed $1 03⅞. The local spot market is steady as follows: No. 2 $1.26@$1.28. Corn—Scarce and firm at prices quoted; choice white in car lots 70@72c. Oats—Firm at 55c: choice red rust proof 90c@$1.00. Meal—Very firm at 72c. Grits—$4.00.

CHICAGO, March 9—Flour steady; winter wheat $5.00@$6.00; spring wheat for double extra $4.00@$4.50. Wheat easier; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¼ cash; 99⅜@99½ April; $1.0⅞ May. Corn steady and in fair demand; 37⅝ cash; 38@38⅛ April; 42 bid May. Oats quiet and weak; 29 cash; 29¼ April; 33⅛ May. At the close wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring 98¼ bid, 98⅜ asked March; 98⅜@98⅜ April. Corn, 42½ May; 42 June; 42⅝ July.

NEW YORK, March 9—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.25; good to choice extra $5.25@$6.25. Wheat opened a shade lower and closed firmer with a light export and very moderate speculative business; ungraded red $1 15@$1.26. Corn ⅛@¼c higher and fairly active; ungraded 56@56⅝. Oats dull and a shade easier; No. 3 43¼. Hops in fair demand and firm; choice yearlings 12@18.

ST. LOUIS, March 9—Flour steady; triple extra $4.35@$4.60; choice to fancy $5.10@$5.60. Wheat lower: No. 2 red fall $1.02@$1.02¼ cash; $1.03⅜@$1.03⅝ April; $1.04⅞@$1.05⅛ May. Corn lower; 39⅛@39¼@39⅜ cash; 39⅝@40 April; 40⅛@40⅞ May. Oats dull; 33¼@33⅛ cash; 34⅛@34¼ May.

CINCINNATI, March 9—Flour firmer; family $4.80@$5 10; fancy $5.25@$5.75. Wheat, demand fair and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.06. Corn active and firm; No. 2 mixed 43½@44. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 37@38.

LOUISVILLE, March 9—Flour quiet and firm; A No. 1 $5.00@$5.25; family $3.75@$4 25; extra $3.25@$3.50; choice to fancy $5.75@$6.25. Wheat firm at $1.00. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 white 46½. Oats firm; No. 2 white 38⅛.

Miscellaneous

ATLANTA, March 9—Lime—Market active. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 90c; less than car-loads $1.00 is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.50 ⅌ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.75@$3.00 ⅌ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ⅌ bbl.

ATLANTA, March 9 — Hides — Market quiet and steady; we quote dry flint 13@14; dry salt 12@13; wet salted 7@7½. Fur skins are quotable as follows: mink 40@60c, for best; muskrat 5@10c; coon 10@40c, owing to size and quality; fox 25@50c; beaver $1.00@$3.00; otter $2.00@$5.00; opossum 3@10c.

ATLANTA, March 9.—Paper—Trade active; prices steady. Manilla paper No. 1 10@11c ⅌ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ⅌ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ⅌ lb; good wrapping 4@6c ⅌ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ⅌ lb; burlap bags 2 bushels, 8½@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA, March 9. — Leather — The boot and shoe trade is active. Leather is moving steadily at prices quoted: hemlock sole, good, 25@28c; hemlock G. D. 22@24c; hemlock P. D. 19@21c; whiteoak sole 40@44c; best 45c; harness leather 30@45c, owing to quality.

ATLANTA, March 9.—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

NEW YORK, March 9—Wool—About steady and in fair demand; domestic fleece 38@50; pulled 21@45; unwashed 14@36; Texas 14@35.

ATLANTA, March 9—Hay—Fair stock on market; choice Timothy $1.30@$1.35; choice mixed $1.25; clover $1.15@$1.20.

ATLANTA, March 9.—Wool—Dull; washed 33@36; unwashed 23@26; burry 15@20c.

NEW YORK, March 9—Rosin firm at $1.75@$1.80. Turpentine weak at 45½.

ATLANTA, March 9—Peas—Stock $1.15@$1.25; demand active; white $2.00.

ATLANTA, March 9.—Beans—Tennessee $1.25@$1.50; in good request.

ATLANTA, March 9—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Kanawha $1.05.

ATLANTA, March 9.—Barley—$1.00@$1.15; dull at quotations.

ATLANTA, March 9—Iron Ties—Season about over.

ATLANTA, March 9.—Bagging—Season about over.

ATLANTA, March 9—Tallow—5@6c; demand fair

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 9—No quotable change has taken place. Business is active. Coffee—Steady; Rio 13½@18½c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars — Steady at quotations; standard A 10¼; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11¼; powdered 11¼; white extra C 9⅞@9⅜; New Orleans sugars firm, but we know no quotable change in prices; off white 9⅝@10c; yellow clarified 9@9½; seconds 8¼@8⅜. Molasses—Black strap, hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—Steady; fair 50; prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1 20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 5; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7. Candy—Assorted stick 12. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lb $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $6.00, 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Steady; choice 7½c; prime 7; fair 6½.

NEW YORK, March 9—Coffee firm and quiet; Rio 10@13. Sugar firmer and in fair demand; Vanilla 5¾; fair to good refining 7⅛@7¼; prime 7⅜@7½; refined higher strong and in good demand; standard A 8⅜@8⅝. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice quiet; Carolina and Louisiana 5¾@7¼.

CINCINNATI, March 9—Sugar firmer but not quotably higher; hards 9⅞@10⅜; New Orleans at 7@8.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, March 9.—Clear Rib Sides—8¾@8⅞c; firm; bulk shoulders 6c. Mess Pork—Chicago—The months opened a few points lower, but moved upwards during the day and closed at a gain of a few points. Higher prices were current during the day. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 11½c; shoulders 6¾c; breakfast bacon, strips, 11½c. Lard—Firm at quotations: tierces, leaf, 11½c; tierces, refined 11c; kegs and cans 11⅜@12c.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Pork about 20c per barrel; old $15.12½@$15 37½. Middles higher and firm; long clear 8 7-16; short clear 8⅞; long and short clear 8⅝. Lard opened about 7½c better and closed strong with a fair trade at 10.65@10.70.

LOUISVILLE, March 9—Pork strong at $15.50. Lard, none here. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5; clear ribs 7⅝; clear sides 8⅛. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 8⅝; clear sides 8⅞. Sugar-cured hams 10.

ST. LOUIS, March 9—Pork higher at $15.25. Lard firm at 10 10 asked. Bulk meats higher; shoulders 4 90; clear ribs 7.80; clear sides 8. Bacon higher; shoulders 5⅝; clear ribs 8.55@8 60; clear sides 8.75@8.80.

CINCINNATI, March 9—Pork firmer at $15.25. Lard strong and higher at 10.15@10 25. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders 5; clear ribs 7.90. Bacon firmer; shoulders 5⅝; clear ribs 8⅝; clear sides 8.90.

CHICAGO, March 9—Pork strong and higher at $15 60. Lard strong and higher at 10 20. Bulk meats active, firm and higher; shoulders 5; short ribs 8; short clear 8⅜.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, March 9—The market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $2.00; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

LOUISVILLE, March 9 — Whisky dull and lower at $1.06.

CINCINNATI, March 9—Whisky dull and lower at $1.06.

CHICAGO, March 9—Whisky steady at $1.09.

ST. LOUIS, March 9—Whisky lower at $1.06.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, March 9.—Market steady.

Solid prints	6
Fancy, new designs	5 @ 7
Fine brown shirting	9¾@10
¾ brown shirting, standard	6¼
⅞ " "	6¾
4-4 " sheeting	7½
⅞ " drills	8
¾ bleached	5¼ @ 6¾
⅞ "	6¾@9
4-4 "	7½@13
5-oz. white osnaburgs	9
8-oz. "	10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8 @ 9
Cambrics	7
Ticks, mattress	7 @11
" Feather	13 @20
Yarns	95c

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, March 9—The market is steady at former prices; very common and unreliable grades 34@35; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 50c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 50c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 62; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $11.70 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 65c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 65c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 9—Apples—Choice $3 25@$3.50. Lemons — Messino $4.50@$5.00 per box. Oranges—Scarce; $9.00 per barrel is now the current price. Cocoanuts — 3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00 per bunch. Figs — 18@20c. Raisins, new ⅌ box $3.25; new London $3.50; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—$8.50 per bbl. California Pears—$5.50 per box. Citron—25@28c. Almonds—22@23. Pecans—16. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Tennessee 4½; North Carolina 5; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c per pound extra.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 9—Eggs—Steady at 13@14c. Butter—Stocks equal to demand; choice 20c; low grades 10@15c. Dressed Poultry—In fair demand; chickens 12½c; turkeys 16c; live poultry in demand. Irish Potatoes—Seed $3.50@$3.75; eating $2.25@$2.50. Dried Fruit—Quiet and dull; peeled peaches 10@15c, owing to quality; apples quiet at 2½@3½c. Wax—Dull at 20c. Onions—Choice eastern $5.50. Cabbage—Plentiful at 3c. Feathers—Choice white geese 50@55c; prime 40@45c; common mixed 30@35c. Cheese—13½@15½c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 9.—Prices are steady but a brisk trade is reported. Horse-shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace-chains 40@60. Ames' shovels $11.00@$13.00. Haiman's plowhoes 6½c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.50@$10.50 per dozen. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swedes iron 5½c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Plow steel 5½c; cast steel 15c. Nails, $3.25 rate; firm and in active demand. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.40. Bar lead 8; shot $2.10.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, March 9—Cattle—Stocks moderate; choice Tennessee 3¾@4¼; medium 3@3½c; Georgia cattle 2½@3¼. Hogs—Demand light; we quote 5@5½c. Sheep—4½@5c.

CINCINNATI, March 9—Hogs, demand fair and higher; common $4.50@$5.30; light $5.35@$5.80; packing $5.40@$5.65; butchers $5.75@$6.40.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

—jan11—dly top col nx to or fol read mat

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881—131st Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, Addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 319 Broadway, New York

Or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

mar8—d&wll apr12

30th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,

In the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 31st, 1881

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st, rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

MARCH DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes,	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal building Louisville, Ky., or T. J. COMMERFORD, 212 Broadway, New York.

mar1—d&w tues thur sa&w3w stb

Willard Hotel Lottery Postponed

TO APRIL 7, 1881.

FOR A FULL DRAWING

THE DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE AT LOUISVILLE, KY., under authority of a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the absolute control of disinterested commissioners appointed by the act.

LIST OF PRIZES:

The Willard Hotel with all its Fixtures and Furniture	$250,000
One Residence on Green Street	15,000
One Residence on Green Street	15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,500	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $20	10,000
One Set of Bar Furniture	1,000
One Fine Piano	1,000
One Handsome Silver Tea Set	500
480 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $30	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $45	450
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	12,000
100 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10	1,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
AMOUNTING TO	$369,850.

Whole Tickets, $8; Halves, $4; Quarters, $2.

Remittances may be made by Bank Check, Express, Postal Money Order, Registered Mail. Responsible agents wanted at all points. For particulars giving full information address W. C. D. WHIPS, WILLARD HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

jan25—dim tues thur then d2aw tue thur sat &wky9w

For Breakfast!

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Sold Everywhere.

PARIS AND LONDON.

New York Depot 286 Greenwich St.

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

E. W. HOLLAND, President. | GRANT WILKINS, Manager and Superintendent. | ED HOLLAND, Secretary and Treasurer.

GEORGIA IRON WORKS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Manufacturers of

RAILS, BAR AND BRIDGE IRON,

FISH PLATES,

SPIKES, BOLTS, HEAVY CASTINGS,

Foundry and General Machine Work.

COTTON GINS, MILLS, ENGINES, ETC.

A. B. FARQUHAR. | A. JESSOP. | ROBERT H. SMITH

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,

(Southern Depot Penn. Agricultural Works,)

MACON, GEORGIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills,

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE

BROWN COTTON GIN

AND PROPRIETORS OF

CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS.

Special attention to all kinds of Repair Work. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

tan2—d1y

ROCK AND RYE

USE **TOLU ROCK AND RYE**

THE GREAT **APPETIZER---SURE CURE**

For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and all Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS.

The most acceptable preparation to the known world. By adding to TOLU ROCK and RYE a little Lemon juice, you have an excellent Appetizer and Tonic for general family use. The immense and increasing sales and the numerous testimonials received daily are evidence of its virtue [illegible]

Put up in QUART size Bottle, giving MORE for the money than any article in the market.

CAUTION. DON'T BE DECEIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm upon you ROCK and RYE, which is not the only MEDICATED article, the genuine having the Government Stamp on each bottle.

Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26th, 1880.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, 111 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN:—This compound, in the opinion of this office, would have a sufficient quantity of the BALSAM OF TOLU to give it all the advantages ascribed to this article in pectoral complaints, while the whisky and the syrup constitute an emulsion rendering the compound an agreeable remedy to the patient. Compounded according to the formula, it may be classed as a medicinal preparation under the provisions of U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped may be sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and other persons without rendering them liable to pay special tax as liquor dealers.

Yours Respectfully, (Signed) GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, Chicago, Ills.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Sole Agents for Georgia who will supply the trade at manufacturers' prices.

000 sept8—d1y sat tues thur & wkyly 6m

PURE APPLE CIDER.

Pure Apple Cider!

THE BEVERAGE OF OUR FOREFATHERS HAS BEEN SO IMPROVED BY OUR PROCESS of making that it is now the healthiest and best of all beverages. It is made from selected, sound, ripe apples. The greatest care being taken to keep it pure and free from all injurious ingredients. [illegible]

To any one desiring to procure [illegible]

"SPARKLING NECTAR APPLE CIDER,"

will find the same at Messrs. A. C. & B. F. WYLY & CO., WINTER & [illegible], A. McD. WILSON & CO., L. COHEN & CO., [illegible] CAMPBELL BROS. [illegible] CO., of Macon, Georgia.

To any [illegible]

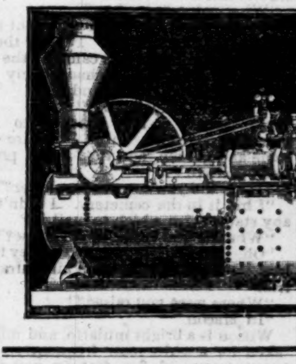
SWAN & SCOVILLE,
5 South Street, New York City.

mar5—d1awfw thur

ENGINES, MILLS, WAGONS, ETC.

WHITE & BARCLAY

GENERAL AGENTS FOR



C. & G. Cooper's Stationary, PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES.

Also, Saw Mills, Grist and Flour Mills, Separators, Cotton Gins, Presses, etc. A continual supply of Mitchell's Buggies, Carriages, Phætons and Wagons on hand. Also, sole agents for Kellam's Steam Damper, an invention that will pay for itself in two years. Is Simple, Durable and Absolutely Safe. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Cor. Broad and Hunter Sts.

128 mar1—d1awfm [illegible]

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROADS.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 5th, 1881.

On and after SUNDAY, January 30th, 1881, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

[illegible]

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

[illegible]

GOING NORTH AND WEST.

[illegible]

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

[illegible]

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., November 5th, 1880.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 7th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

[illegible]

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

[illegible]

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

[illegible]

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to Washington.

E. R. DORSEY, General Passenger Agent.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAIL ROAD COMPANY,

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

[illegible]

Wesleyan Christian Advocate,

EDITED BY

Rev. A. G. Haygood, D.D., and Rev. J. W. Burke.

Price $2.50 per Annum.

WE WILL CLUB AT FOLLOWING RATES with the excellent Christian Journal: Wesleyan Christian Advocate and Weekly Constitution [illegible] Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

W. SCOTT WEST,

ARCHITECT,

132 Broadway New York.

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH DESIGNS, Plans and Specifications for every description of Buildings, in the United States at moderate charges. [illegible]

China Dinner Tea [illegible] Vases, Seth Thomas Clocks, [illegible] splendid English Granite, Rodgers' [illegible] Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Castors, [illegible] ware, Lamps, Chimneys, Looking Glasses to trade at manufacturers' prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchants can save a fair profit on freights by buying from McBride & Co.

jan26—dly above we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 3-16; in New York, 11 3-16; in Atlanta, 10⅝.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, generally fair weather, northwesterly possibly veering to northeasterly winds on north coast, generally lower temperature and higher barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, March 9, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y P'ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30 01	42	65	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29 99	48	56	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.99	60	65	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30 05	59	94	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29 99	61	.82	S. E.	Fresh	.10	Cloudy.
Key West	30.0	67	79	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30 05	53	86		Calm	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30 6	48	62	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30 07	52	63	N. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30 07	52	73	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29 9.	52	60	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 49, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

[illegible] Ga. March 9, 188

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29 93	27	71	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	29,98	44	60	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.9	50	51	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
2.31	29 91	50	51	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30 0	43	58	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30 01	42	65	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	29.968	Maximum ther	51
Mean daily ther	43.7	Minimum ther	36
Mean daily humid	57.8	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Rogers & Sons and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co's China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers, it challenges competition in prices, style and quality. H ENRY SELTZER

nov24—dly 1st pre loc

AT WHOLESALE.

THE "NEW" STEWART.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
THE "GENUINE" STEWART
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Sewing Machine Attachments.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Sewing Machine Needles.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Sewing Machine Oil.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Parts for all Machines.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Tin Paris Plaiters.
Young's Improved Plaiters,
Reamers, Journals, Casters, Belts, and other auxiliaries for all machines.
Address
FRED BELL & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

july27—dl2m pref lc

Solid Siver Bridal
PRESENTS.

We are receiving our Spring Stock and invite the attention of purchasers.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
84 WHITEHALL STREET.

mar4—dly

C & C

One for $5,
One for $7,
One for $10,
One for $12,
One for $15,
One for $18,
One for $20.

CRAIGE & CO, 43 Whitehall Street, have the above SEWING MACHINES, taken in exchange for Domestics. THEY ARE BARGAINS.

mar13 dly

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Royal Arcanum. Atlanta Council meets to-night at 7½ sharp. A full attendance desired. Several initiations.

G. S PRIOR,
Secretary.

mar10 dlt

Table Cutlery Generally.

Yesterday information of a big robbery in Meriwether county, reached police headquarters and now the force is looking for the robber, who is thought to be in the city.

Saturday night Mrs. Lydia Van Houston's house, near Warnersville was broken into and one dozen tablespoons, seven fine silver spoons marked "L. H. M.," one silver sugar spoon, one watch, gold face and silver back, with "C. Van Houston" scratched on the inside of the case, and a pair of gold bracelets, were taken.

Death of an Old Citizen.

W. H. Fisher, one of Atlanta's oldest citizens, died at his residence on Whitehall street, last night at 7 o'clock, after a short illness. For the past twenty years he had been connected with the Atlanta national bank, and was one of the most worthy and respected citizens of the city. He was eighty years of age.

For Shooting at Another.

This morning a warrant, charging Lawrence Clark with assault with intent to murder, will be sworn out. About a week ago Clark attempted to kill a man, who invaded a room in which he was. He was arrested yesterday evening by Officer Dick Clark.

Fight at the Brewery.

A difficulty occurred at at the brewery yesterday in which George Beatie was badly cut over the left eye by a man named Walker. At Beatie's solicitation a warrant charging Walker with assault and battery was sworn out, but as yet no arrest has been made.

Police Points.

Joe Greer was yesterday bound over in the sum of fifty dollars for carrying concealed weapons.

Charles Williams, charged with stealing a coat and hat from a convict, had a preliminary trial yesterday. The charge was not sustained.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—See notice Royal Arcanum in another column

—500 cases of all the leading styles in shoes just received at Berry's. mar10 dlt

—Grand opening of the spring styles in shoes at Mark Berry's to-day. mar10 dlt

—Don't fail to call at Mark Berry's to-day and see the immense stock of shoes. mar10 dlt

—750 pairs sample shoes to be closed out at once at Mark Berry's, regardless of cost.

—Have your Watches repaired by skilled workmen at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s.

mar8—d3w

—The lady that lost the fine pair of shoes from Mark Berry's, can find them at this office. mar10 dlt

—Three 3 room cottages at auction to-day. See 10c column for description. Frierson & Leak. mar10 dlt

—A good investment. The Houston property to be sold to-day. See 10c column. Frierson & Leak. mar10 dlt

—Physicians in good standing indorse Victor Baby Food. Twenty five cents. All druggists. feb24 dly thur sun tues

—They are one the best hams on the market, is the verdict of every one who has tried the Magnolia hams put up by McFerran, Shallcross & Co., Louisville, Ky.

—A rumor got afloat yesterday that Commissioner Hancock had received a severe stroke of paralysis, but an investigation revealed the act that a slight attack in one of Mr. Hancock's legs was the only ground for the rumor.

—Why do you continue to suffer with Neuralgia and distressing Headache when you can be readily relieved by Neuralgine. Thousands have been cured by it and why not you? For sale by Hutchison & Bro.

86 febs dlt—sun tues thur

AT THE MARKHAM.

—E. P. Speer and family, Griffin.
—H. K. Gairdner and family, Elberton.
—Frank H. Miller and George T. Barnes, Augusta.
—M. P. Carroll, Augusta.
—Mr. and Mrs. W. Heckel, Boston.
—John L. Hardeman, Macon.
—E. Sanpro Curtis and servant, New York.
—W. H. Warner, Ringgold.
—F. Dunlery and wife, Cincinnati.
—Mr. George R. Sage and daughter, Cincinnati.

JAILED AT LAST.

DOC WILSON BEHIND THE BARS.

He Gives an Account of the Killing of Tinley—His Escape, Journey and Capture—His Plea Will be Self-Defense—What He Has to Say.

The killing of James Tinley, by Doc Wilson in Macon on the 7th of last month, is yet fresh in the minds of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION, and when it was announced in yesterday's paper that the murderer had been captured and was en route to Atlanta, no little satisfaction was expressed by those who had any acquaintance with the case.

Long before the West Point train arrived it was generally understood that Wilson was aboard, and the result was quite a crowd gathered at the carshed to catch a glimpse of him. When the train rolled into the depot the throng pressed around it, but these having the prisoner in charge evaded them by quietly slipping through the train and out of the shed. Putting their prisoner into a carriage they were soon in the Fulton county jail, where they were joined by a CONSTITUTION representative.

With Wilson was Mr. Bartlett, late solicitor-general for Bibb county, who has been employed to defend him. When this gentleman ascertained the reporter's mission, he cautioned Wilson to keep mum, and for a while his client faithfully obeyed the instructions. After being subjected to a strict search, Wilson was locked up and then the officers left. Then the reporter tried to get in his work. Wilson was called out and brought face to face with the itemizer.

"Wilson," said the reporter, "where were you captured?"

"Somewhere in the world," was the reply.

"Yes, but where? I want to know all about this matter."

"Well, I guess you had better find out."

"You don't seem disposed to talk just now. Suppose I come back again, will you tell me where you have been?"

"Come and see," said Wilson in a calm, careless way.

Seeing that Wilson was likely to obey his lawyer's advice, the reporter left, but returned after a short absence. Again Wilson was called out. This time he seemed in a better humor, and manifested a disposition to talk. The reporter repeated his first question:

"Wilson, where were you captured?"

"In Apalachicola, Fla."

"When?"

"Last Friday."

"By whom?"

"The sheriff—I think his name is Thebold."

"How long had you been in Apalachicola?"

"About two weeks."

"What were you doing there?"

"Working at a saw mill."

"How did the sheriff happen to get on to you?"

"Well, you see I was pretty well advertised and he got hold of one of my pictures and arrested me."

"Tell me about the arrest."

"The sheriff came to me Friday morning and showing me the picture, asked me if I wasn't Doc Wilson, and if that wasn't my picture. I told him it looked like me, but that they had made one mistake, it was a freckle and not a scar under my eye. He then told me that I would have to go with him, and carried me to a room in the court house. Here two men guarded me until the next day, when we took a vessel for Columbus, where we arrived Monday. Here we stand until this morning, when we started for Atlanta, and here I am."

"How did you get to Apalachicola?"

"Well, I rode some and walked some."

"When did you leave Macon?"

"Wednesday after the killing."

"When did you kill Tinley?"

"I killed him Monday night, the seventh of February, about 6 o'clock."

"Where did you stay from that time till you left?"

"In Macon."

"Where?"

"In Macon, I tell you."

"Did you have any money to get away with?"

"No; I sold my watch and the money I got for it is all I had."

"Where did you go from Macon?"

"I went to Columbus. I traveled in daylight altogether and spent several hours in Columbus. Whilst I was there I asked a policeman to show me a printing-office. I told him I wanted to see a paper about that murder in Macon."

"Can't you tell me why you shot Tinley?"

"I shot him in self-defense."

"Yes, I know, but tell me how?"

"Well, you see, Tinley and two or three other gentlemen were in Mr. Loyall's barroom. I sold Mr. Tinley a drink earlier in the evening and, according to Mr Loyall's instructions, I refused to credit him. This made him mad and he threatened to kill me for it. Just before I shot him he again said he'd kill me and at the same time sprang at me. As he came he raised his hand. I saw something bright in it and thinking it was a pistol or a knife I reached back and picking up a pistol that was on the shelving shot him. I thought if I did not kill him he would kill me."

"What did you do then?"

"I walked out of the bar and went to the jail to give myself up. I rang the bell several times but no one came to the door. Whilst standing there I changed my mind and determined to leave and did."

"Then what did you do?"

"I wrote a letter to the sheriff telling him where to come and get me, and then began preparations to leave."

"What did you do with the letter?"

"I hid it in the cemetery. I didn't have any stamp with which to mail it."

"What do you think of your case?"

"Oh, I don't know, I killed Tinley to keep him from killing me, and I ain't afraid of a trial."

"Where were you raised?"

"In Macon."

Wilson is a bright mulatto, and might be taken for a white man frequently. He is twenty years old five feet six inches, and will weigh a hundred and fifty pounds. He was dressed in a light colored suit and wore an old gray overcoat. His shoes had been split open with a knife and his general appearance indicated a general weariness. His conversation is good.

From the officers having him in charge the reporter learned that Wilson was arrested in Apalachicola, Fla., Friday morning by John Thebold, sheriff of Franklin county, Fla., having been there nearly two weeks and going by the name of Jack Heard, claiming to be a poet and newspaper correspondent. He endeavored to secure a position as bar-tender, but failing in this secured work with a negro barber.

He was captured by means of the photographic circular sent out by Mayor Corput. Wilson claimed to be from Richmond, Va., and had shipped on board a schooner for Philadelphia which was about to leave in a short time, when he was arrested. Not knowing any one, he continually denied being from Macon until met by Sheriff Westcott in Columbus, when he confessed his identity. Sheriff Thebold arrived at Columbus yesterday morning with Wilson on board the steamer Everingham and turned him over to Sheriff Westcott and Chief of Police Hurley, who lodged him in the Muscogee jail.

The killing occurred on Monday evening, and Wilson states that he remained in the cemetery until Wednesday morning, when he set out on foot at 4 o'clock a.m., passing through Knoxville, Ga., and getting a drink from Dent. He passed through Columbus, staying here all night and part of a day, and then went into Alabama and walked down to Fort Gaines and took the steamer "Evingham" for Apalachicola, being so stiff from much walking that he had to purchase a liniment with which to rub himself.

Wilson will remain here until the next term of the superior court for Bibb county, when he will be taken to Macon to answer the charge of murder.

The Cotton Exposition.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I notice from interviews with the various members of the executive committee of the cotton exposition that the most conservative, such as Colonel Maddox, Mr Chamberlin, Colonel Peters and others, do not hesitate to give in their opinion that the exposition will be a financial success and the investment in the capital stock will be profitable.

I notice by the newspapers that the great musical festival held in Cincinnati proved very successful to those who invested in the capital stock, returning the amount paid in with some 20 per cent profit.

Colonel W. C. Morrill and others, who were at New Orleans attending the recent festivities there, informed me that it is estimated that from two to two and a half millions of dollars were expended in the city by visitors. It would seem to me that there ought to be no hesitation on the part of our people in coming forward and subscribing without delay the small amount asked for by the committee, for undoubtedly every dollar will be returned to them with a liberal per centage. It will be the means of bringing to the city a class of visitors that will spend money freely in our midst, and I believe that the amount left with our merchants, hotels and others by these visitors will run into the millions. I am a small manufacturer, and while I have nothing to exhibit at the exposition, I mean to encourage it by subscribing for a few shares of stock. "MANUFACTURER."

Atlanta, Ga., March 9, 1881.

Carreno's Operatic and Concert Company.

It has been sometime since the music-loving citizens of Atlanta have had the pleasure of enjoying the refining and divine art. On Friday and Saturday nights, with a matinee Saturday afternoon, a rich treat is offered by the above mentioned organization. Carreno, Tagliapietra, Constantini, Miss Underhill, and Miss Roderick a combination of stars, will at each performance, aside from the rendition of concert piece give one act from popular opera's such as La Favorita, Faust, Il Trovatore, in elegant costumes introducing famous gems, etc. In all the places visited by them this season, their performances have given the greatest satisfaction. There will be an entire change of programme at each performance.

NEW CARPETS!
NEW DRESS GOODS,
LINEN DEPARTMENT,
NEW SHOES!

Please call and examine our New Goods. You will find them handsome and NEW IN STYLE, and all say the prices are low. White Goods Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Black and Colored Silks are Specialties. Our SHOE Department full of Extra Good Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. FULL STOCK OF BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
66 and 68 Whitehall and 1 to 15 Hunter Streets.

37

A. O. M. Gay & Co.
CLOTHIERS,
Hatters,
—AND—
FURNISHERS

Our buyer is now North selecting our Spring Stock. Upon his return we promise you something nice and attractive.

37

26 oct10—dly sun thur 4thp un hir bro

A PAYING MACHINE.

The Clark Seed-Cotton Machine.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, in company with several Atlanta gentlemen, visited Stone mountain for the purpose of witnessing a test of the Clark seed-cotton cleaner. The test was made at the public gin of Messrs. I. N Nash & Co., and when the party arrived at that establishment was found to be in full blast with several employes busily engaged cleaning and ginning some of the most miserable looking "dog-tail" that the reporter ever gazed upon. The reporter, who had never seen the machine before, was very anxious to get a glimpse of its workings and hastily clambered up the stairs to where the cleaner was at work. The little wonder-worker which has been talked of so much and praised so profusely, was found to be a model of simplicity. The seed cotton is placed in a hopper and passes thence into the whipple-chamber in which the cotton is freed from sand, dirt, dust, loose trash, and all gummy locks are beat to pieces and thoroughly mixed by round iron spokes which revolve at the rate of from 500 to 600 revolutions per minute and do not injure the fibre in the least. Next is the fan chamber, which is of the same size of the whipple chamber and is just like it with the exception that the spokes are supplied with fans, which revolve with lightning velocity, creating a draught which draws the dirt, sand, dust, trash and other refuse from the whipple chamber and passes it out through a flue, while the cotton falls out from an opening almost as light as a feather and ready for the gin. The whole machine is driven by a single belt with but one piece of shafting, with only two bearings with nothing to get out of order and will last for years. It can be operated by a boy or any person of ordinary intelligence and requires only a nominal power to drive it.

And now for the test: A basket of this trashy, stained and frost-bitten cotton was passed through the cleaner and then ginned, and on comparison with a basket of the cotton which had not been cleaned, was pronounced by Mr. S. M. Inman, who was present, to be worth at least one cent per pound more than the uncleaned cotton. The machine is specially adapted to the cleaning of storm cotton, and Mr. Inman gave it as his opinion that cotton of that kind would be increased in value fully two cents per pound by means of the cleaner. Mr. Inman, who was on hand for the purpose of seeing the machine and securing samples of the cotton cleaned by it for Mr. Edward Atkinson, pronounced the machine a worthy invention. After the cotton was examined, the seed from cleaned and uncleaned was examined, and showed very greatly in favor of the cleaner, the seed from the cleaned cotton being free from lint and Mr Nash gave it as his opinion that at least five per cent increase in weight could be secured by using the cleaner and that twenty five per cent. more work could be done in a day with its use than could be done without it. So much dust is forced from the cotton by the cleaner that a bright silky appearance is imparted which greatly enhances its value.

Aside from the benefits from a money standpoint, the convenience and comfort occasioned to the operatives in handling the cleaned cotton is a question of no small consequence. The saving of wear and tear of gins is, however, a most important item. It is a fact well known to ginners that uncleaned cotton full of sand, sticks, dust, etc., is very injurious to the machinery of a gin. By the use of the Clark cleaner this is all saved, and in many instances destructive fires have been prevented, as where matches are in the cotton and ignite, in the cleaner the draught of air quickly extinguishes the blaze. Mr. Nash states that sometime ago before he purchased the cleaner, an iron spike got into one of his gins, and before anything could be done to prevent it, almost every saw was completely ruined. This could not have occurred if the cleaner had been used. Gins are frequently greatly injured by rocks which get into the cotton, but the cleaner does away with everything of that kind.

As an evidence of the value of the cotton cleaner, it would not be amiss to say that some days ago Mr. John P. Ray, of DeKalb county, and H. S Norman, two of his near neighbors, sold some cotton in Atlanta, which in the seed was of the same grade, but Mr. Norman's cotton was run through the cleaner and brought 9½ cents per pound, while Mr. Ray's was ginned in the ordinary method and brought only 7½ cents. A negro who had some of the same cotton failed to have it cleaned and sold it for 7 cents.

Judge Henderson, commissioner of agriculture, was present yesterday when the test was made, and spoke of the machine in the highest terms, expressing the opinion that it would greatly increase the class of cotton, more particularly the lower grades.

The Clark seed-cotton cleaner is manufactured in this city by the Clark seed-cotton cleaner manufacturing company, which is composed of some of our most reliable and enterprising cotton dealers, and we predict for it a wide sale and a great popularity.

The Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., March 8, 1881.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Augusta circuit	4	Eastern circuit	7
Middle circuit	2	Northern circuit	8
Ocmulgee circuit	9	Atlanta circuit	27
Brunswick circuit	5		

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

No. 6. Argument concluded.

No. 1. Jones vs. Whitehead et al. Appealed from Burke. Argued. J. J. Jones; H. D. D. Twiggs; A. M. Rogers, for plaintiff in error. W. W. Montgomery; H. E. W. Palmer; J. S. Hook, contra.

Nos 2 and 7 Continued.

No. 4. Withdrawn.

No. 3. Jones et al vs. Freeman et al. Removal to United States court, from Richmond. Foster & Lamar, for plaintiff in error. Frank H. Miller, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Miller, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Salvini!

Mr. L. DeGive has obtained, in obedience to the wishes of our citizens, that Salvini will play here the "Gladiators" instead of "Hamlet." The magnificent scenery of the "Roman amphitheater" will be brought by the company. Salvini plays this week the same piece in Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Louisville, and all the reserved seats are sold in advance. The enthusiasm everywhere seems to be boundless.

Miss Calhoun—Hunchback—Love's Sacrifice.

The Hunchback was the selection for the matinee yesterday afternoon, and to a very large and refined audience Miss Calhoun as "Julia" gave an excellent display of her genius. At night, under the auspices of the Gate City Guard, "Love's Sacrifice" was the play.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

[illegible]

MAGNOLIA HAM
SMOKE HOUSE
McFERRAN SHALLCROSS & CO
PORK PACKERS
MAGNOLIA

ALL MAGNOLIA HAMS ARE WINTER CURED.
The finest in the world.
For seventeen years tested in all climates and pronounced Perfect in Cut, Cure, & Flavor.
Every ham guaranteed. Ask your Grocer for Magnolias.
McFERRAN, SHALLCROSS & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

feb3—d1sw16W 4thp thur

PERSONAL MENTION.

—E. C. Tainter, of Philadelphia, is spending a while in Atlanta.

—Dr. A. W. Markel and Mrs. Markel are in Augusta on a visit.

—Buy a home to-day, cheap for cash, at the sale of Houston property. See 10c column for description. Frierson & Leak. mar9 dlt

—Mr. Maddox, partner of the popular jewelry manufacturing company of George W. Simons & Co., of Philadelphia, with his wife, is at the Markham house.

—Mr. H E Dudley, of the Buffalo Courier, paid THE CONSTITUTION a pleasant visit last night. Mr Dudley is returning from Mardi Gras at New Orleans, and will spend a portion of to-day in Atlanta.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEORGIA.

—J. Ellis, LaGrange.
—H. Moses, Madison.
—H. W. Warren, Georgia.
—H. G. Coryell, Marietta.
—A. C. Holt, Joseph B. Cummings, Augusta.
—Wm M. Wadley, Georgia.

—King Louis Phillippe once gave Rossini a magnificent repeater, which the latter was extremely proud of, and carried in his pocket for years. One afternoon, as he was showing it to some acquaintances in a cafe, a strange gentleman walked up to the table and said: "M. Rossini, you do not know the secrets of your watch, although you have worn it for such a long time. Will you permit me to reveal them?" Rossini, with ironical smile, handed him the watch, when the stranger touched a hidden spring, and a false lining to the back of the watch flew open, disclosing the maestro's portrait, painted in miniature, and surrounded by a wreath of enamelled Arabic characters. This mysterious person then avowed himself the maker of the watch, but though urgently begged by Rossini to tell him the significance of the Arabic word absolutely refused to do so. Rossini, convinced that some evil spell must be in the queer characters, became so afraid of the watch that he would never wear it again, and after his death it was found hidden away and covered with dust.

—Matters in Peru are in a state of anarchy. Dispatches say there is no peace, no government, national law derided, robberies numerous, and a feeling of general alarm. Business is all stopped. All the farms in the neighborhood of Herina have been plundered. There are fears of an uprising of communists and general murder after the departure of the Chilians. The people are fleeing from all the towns, especially Lima. The Chilians promise not to destroy Lima. The Chilians are taking up all the arms and blowing up all the forts and guns that they cannot use. They are removing war munitions, powder, machinery, libraries, public statues, paintings, and all things of value, including lions and elephants, to Chili.

—The Bernhardt played in Indianapolis not long ago. On her arrival in the city she was surrounded by a howling mass of hoodlums, who greeted her with "Hello! Sally." The car containing herself and party had to be detached from the main train and taken to another part of the city, in order to escape from the attentions of this mob of howling wretches. As the hotel was in a state of siege from the curiosity-hunters, the party took a walk until such time as the coast was clear. This enthusiasm was not shared by the attendants at the performance. There was a "beggarly array of empty boxes," and speculators who had rushed in and paid $3 per seat were offering them at the end of the second act for 50 and 25 cents.

—Attend sale of Houston property to-day at 3 o'clock and make a good investment. See description in 10c column. Frierson & Leak. mar10 dlt

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

Is now in market and his spring stock of goods is arriving daily.

mar10 d2t

Mr. Stephen A. Ryan

Has purchased at the sale of Wilmerding, Hozart & Co., over three hundred pieces of

CARPETING

including Ingrain Carpets, Madras Carpets, Body Brussels Carpets, Tapestry Carpets and at the great sale of Hadden & Co., who controlled the sale of China and Canton Matting over 500 pieces. One hundred pieces of the Matting are now on hand and ready for exhibition. The stock of Carpets and Mattings

JOHN RYAN

will have on hand for exhibition probably will be more in quantity and value than all the combined stock of all other houses in he State.

Lime, Lime, Lime.

We have the sole agency of the celebrated Chewacla, Ala., lime—best and cheapest lime in the market. Special inducements to dealers and parties wishing lime by car load.

W. S. WILSON & BRO.

mar10 d3w—thur sun tues

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

Is now in market and his spring stock of goods is arriving daily.

mar10 d2t

Beautiful Flowers.

The magnificent basket of exquisite flowers presented by the Gate City Guard at DeGive's opera-house last night, was the handiwork and taste of Mr. Edward Wochendorf of Simpson street. Mr. W. came to this place from Louisville, Ky., and has had fifteen years' experience as a florist.

—Headquarters for laths and shingles. Yellow pine and cypress shingles, always on hand. Special inducements to parties wishing to buy by car load.

W. S WILSON & BRO.

mar10 d3w—thur sun tues

Go to Dougherty's

For Ladies' Neck-Wear—a beautiful assortment, just in.

mar10 d2t

Pink Pratt.

Parties who desire a likeness and sketch of the hanging of the above named colored boy can procure the same by calling or sending for THE WEEKLY ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

JOHN KEELY

The Leader of Low Prices!

OFFERS THIS WEEK

Thousands of Dollars worth of Ladies' Underwear at half price! The goods were slightly wet, but not materially injured. Nothing like them in America for the prices! At

JOHN KEELY'S.

15,000 yards Beautiful Quality White Checked Nainsook Muslins, 9c yard, an Extraordinary Bargain! At

JOHN KEELY'S.

3,000 dollars worth of New and Beautiful Spring Hosiery for Ladies and Misses. Lovely Goods! At

John Keely's

3,000 pairs New Spring Shades in "Foster" Kid Gloves, with three and five hooks. The most popular glove in the trade. At

JOHN KEELY'S.

10 000 yards of the best Black Cashmere in America at the prices named respectively, viz: 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c and 75c per yard. Perfect marvels of beauty and cheapness the yard! At

JOHN KEELY'S.

The best 50c Reinforced Shirt in the United States; the best 75c Reinforced Shirt in the world, no doubt! the King of $1 Shirts is here to be found.

A superb stock of Gent's Colored Shirts just opened

A magnificent line of Boy's and Youth's Shirts and Collars just received. Nothing can be named in this line of goods, which is new and desirable, but may be found in the Shirt Department.

John Keely's

Corsets! Corsets! Corsets!

A truly grand line of Corsets embracing everything from a 25c Corset up to the finest made.

The best 50c Corset in the United States, doubtless.

A perfect beauty in the Corset line for 75c each, at

JOHN KEELY'S.

Mothers! Mothers!

Look to your interests in the following matter:

350 suits Boy's beautifully made Clothing, to fit children from 4 to 12 years old, at from $2 per suit up to $3.50. Nothing like them elsewhere.

170 suits Boy's superb styles in ready made Clothing, sizes from 4 years up to 16 years, at from $5 75 per suit, up to $8 50 per suit—lovely goods! choice styles! Now such an assortment of Boy's Clothing can be found elsewhere as that now on exhibition at

JOHN KEELY'S.

Shoes, Slippers, Buskins!

New goods! No old trash! No broken sizes and passe styles! All fresh!

The best line of fine Slippers ever offered in Atlanta.

The largest stock of Ziegler's Shoes in the South.

The best assortment of Burt's Shoes in Atlanta.

No shoddy! No paper soles! at

John Keely's!

David H. Dougherty's

Spring stock of Lace Ties and Fischus just in by Express, and they are perfect beauties. Go up and make your selections.

mar10 d2t

Under the Roses.

The above is the title of a collection of sweet little poems from Miss Minnie Quinn, a fourteen year old poetess of our city. Some two years since she issued "Violets." Her study and experience since then brings to her poems more maturity of thought, and her second offering is deserving of a generous recognition from the public. "Under the Roses" is on sale at Lovejoy & Pitchford's.

KENDRICK, CARTER & EKCFORD
DEALERS IN
CARPETS!

COMPRISING ALL THE NOVELTIES AND NEW DESIGNS IN
Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels,
—AND—
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS!
NEW AND ORIGINAL COLORINGS—PRIVATE PATTERNS,
OUR DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
Contains everything New and Artistic in Lambrequins, Lace Curtians, Cornices and Window Shades.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS!
(all widths and prices,) Cocoa and Napier Mattings—for offices, hotels, etc.—all grades. Wall Paper from the cheapest to the most elaborate Fresco designs. Ornamental Ceilings, Dado Panels, etc. Our Goods Warranted
KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD, 50 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

mar6—dtf 4thp top col

—Headquarters for lime,
W. S. WILSON & BRO.

mar10 d3w thur sun tues

David H. Dougherty's

Spring stock of Lace Ties and Fischus just in by Express, and they are perfect beauties. Go up and make your selections.

mar10 d2t

GREAT EMBROIDERY SALE
—OF—
Hamburg Edging & Insertings
—BY—
LAWSON BROTHERS

JOHN RYAN'S

Buyer was there and took hold of the Bargains. These goods were sold by the Insurance Company for spot cash, being damaged by water on account of being near the building of Sweetzer, Pembrook & Co., lately burned out. Being slightly damaged by water,

JOHN RYAN

purchased largely and wants to get back his money Bargains will be given and no mistake.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

I offer my entire stock of Millinery, Fancy and Hair Goods at and below cost. Extra inducements will be offered in Bonnets and Hats.

MRS A. F. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall Street.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
—AND FINE—
SILVERWARE
At bottom prices. A. F. PICKERT,
dec5-dtf4thp No. 5 Whitehall St.

Go to Dougherty's

For Ladies' Neck-Wear—a beautiful assortment, just in.

mar10 d2t

Great Clearing
SALE OF
Boots & Shoes

JOHN RYAN

Three Bankrupt Stocks of Boots and Shoes will be placed on the Counters extending the entire length of his immense Store, on the first floor, on a level with Broad street. They were bought cheap and will be sold regardless of value.

JOHN RYAN

requests special attention to his fine Men's Shoes now being offered at THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS A PAIR—other houses ask $6 50 for them.

The Great Sale of the Season!

JOHN RYAN

Has received a dispatch from his son, Stephen A. Ryan, that he attended the great Silk Sale which took place on Wednesday and Thursday, this week, the most important sale which has taken place for many years, by order of the manufacturers, Arles, Dufour & Co.

2,500 PIECES

of Lyons and Zurich Silks and Satins which included the celebrated Bonney Satin, Marvellien Egyptian Satin, DeLyon Pouce, Black Cashmeres, Bellon's Black Silk Cashmeres, Reine Black Silk Cashmeres, Gros deRine and Gros Grain Colored Silks, Poult deSoie, Faille, including all the new shades

JOHN RYAN

is advised those Silks are coming by Express and hopes to have the please of exhibiting them Saturday evening and following days.

BUSINESS INDEX.

Leading Firms of Atlanta Classified

Architect and Superintendent.
LEO, GUSTAVE E., corner Alabama and Pryor streets.

Awnings, Mattresses, Bedding.
THE ONLY MATTRESS FACTORY in the State is the I. X. L. Mattress Factory, removed to 318 and 320 Decatur street, Atlanta, Georgia. J. W Hinman, Proprietor. Send for Price List.

Awnings, Upholstery, Bedding.
ERGINZ NGER, A., 12 East Hunter. Mosquito Nets, Bedding, Mattresses. Established 1860.

Atlanta Nurseries.
COLE, M. & CO., on McDonough road, connected with city by Telephone. Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Roses.

Auctioneers.
OLCOTT, E. H. & CO., 16 West Mitchell street, Atlanta, Georgia. Day sales, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Boots and Shoes.
NOLAN & DOTTY, 67 Whitehall. Wholesale and Retail. Also, Leather, Shoe Findings, Hats, Caps, etc. Sign—Black Bear.

Books and Stationery.
PHILLIPS & CREW, 8 and 10 Marietta street. Books.

Baths—Turkish.
MEDICAL, HYGIENIC AND TURKISH INSTITUTE, 14 Loyd, near Markham House. Cure of Chronic and Blood Diseases.

Broom Factory.
LENFESTEY, A. S., Atlanta Broom Works. No. 48 Decatur street.

Book-Binders and Blank Book Man'f's.
DUNNE'S NEW BOOK BINDERY—HUGH DUNNE & Co., 19½ Broad.

Fertilizers.
ANGIER, N. L. & C. 7 W. Alabama. Insurance. Also, Guano—Sterling and Angier brands.

Commission Merchants.
CUMMINGS, J. F., & CO., 37 Broad. Will fill orders for Provisions and Grain. Agents for Peck & Bausher's Lard.
JOHNSON, ELAM, 22 N. Broad. Family Groceries, Tennessee Produce, Fruits, Vegetables. Wholesale. Send for quotations.

Crockery, China and Queensware.
RIPLEY, T. R., 89 Whitehall and 96 Broad.

Central Nursery.
LAMBERT, A., Sole Proprietor, Florist and Landscape Gardener. Fruit Trees, Green House Plants, etc.

Coffees, Teas and Spices.
RAMSPCK, G. A., & CO., corner Peachtree and Line. Wholesale and Retail Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices. Iced Tea on draught.

Dyeing Establishment.
WATSON, J. S., & CHAS. HEINZ, 88 S. Pryor. All work done neatly and prompty

Engines and Saw Mills.
ANDERSON, J. M., 69 Broad. Separators and Cotton Gins.

5 and 10 Cents Emporium.
KEER & FISHER, 56 Whitehall, 5 and 10 Cent Counter Supplies.

Groceries, Provisions and Fruits.
FLOERSH, A., 80 Peachtree. Dealer in Groceries, Foreign Fruits, etc.
CARLTON & BRO., 134 Marietta. Free storage. Consignments solicited.

Hotels.
WILSON HOUSE, J. L. Keith, Proprietor, Corner Alabama and Pryor. Porters at all trains.

Hardware and Wagon Material.
McNAUGHT & SCRUTHIN, 85 and 88 Whitehall

Jewelers—Man'g and Engraving.
NORTHEN, W. P., 47½ Whitehall—Badge Work and Monograms a specialty.

Liquors—Wholesale.
MAHER, M. E., 11 Mitchell.

Optician and Jeweler.
LAWSHE, ER 47 Whitehall.

Fertilizers.
ANGIER, N. L. & C., 7 W. Alabama. Insurance. Also, Guano—Sterling and Angier brands.

Physicians.
PARK, Dr. W. T. Eclectic Physician and Surgeon. Office, No. 12 Decatur street. Residence, 231 Ivy street.

Pianos and Organs.
BRAUMULLER, O. L. & CO., 35 Whitehall. Branch of Luddon & Bates. Chickering Piano, and Mason & Hamlin Organs.
ESTEY ORGAN CO., corner of Broad and Alabama—C. M. Cady, Manager.
FREYER, Prof. F L., 28 Whitehall. Kranich & Bach Pianos and Wilcox & White Organs. General Manager for the South.
PHILLIPS & CREW, 8 and 10 Marietta. William Knabe & Co.'s Celebrated Pianos and Clough & Warren Organs.

Planing Mills.
HART, F. W., & SON, Fuller street, adjoining W. & A. R. R.

Printer and Stereotyper.
REYNOLDS, T. S., 20 Broad street.

Real Estate and Renting Agents.
FRIERSON & LEAK, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 33 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia. Buy, Sell and Exchange City Property, Farms, Mills, Mill Sites, Water Powers, Mines, Mineral and Wild Lands. Refer to Bankers and Merchants of our city.

Restaurant and Dining Rooms.
PEEL, D. C., 10 S. Broad. Meals at all hours. Fine Tobacco and Cigars.

Rock and Brick Contractor.
McAFEE, W. W., 27½ Whitehall. Rock, Brick and Artificial Stone-work done to order.

Sewing Machines.
W.T. WILSON, 14 W. Mitchell Street—Dealer in New Davis.
THE STEWART! Outrivals the Old Singer. Sold at wholesale only by Fred. Bell & Co., Atlanta Georgia, and at retail by Merchants and Agents in every town in the South.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.
HART, F. W., 30 S. Broad. Also best brands Mixed Paint and Builders' Hardware.

Stocks and Bonds.
CUMMINGS, J. F., & CO., 37 Broad. We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and other securities

Stencils, Seals and Stamps.
FAIRBANKS, C. F., & CO., 7½ Whitehall—Wood Engraving.

Sun-Bonnet Manufacturer.
WISEBERG, M., the original Sun Bonnet Inventor, 31 and 34 Peachtree. Second floor. Entrance through No. 31.

Stoves and Tinware.
STEWART & FAIN, 69 Whitehall. Manufacturers of Baby Carriages.

Slate Manufacturers.
ELLIS DAVIS & CO., Atlanta, Box 367, or Rock mart. Stock complete. Orders promptly filled. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Publishers and Subscription Books.
CHAMBERS, J. H. & CO., 3½ Whitehall. T. H. P. Bloodworth, manager. Agents wanted.

Produce and Cotton Exchange.
CUMMINGS, J. F., & CO., Managers, 37 Broad. Orders for Futures in Cotton, Grain and Provisions executed promptly. Write for information.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.
BELLINGRATH, L. & SON, 7 Alabama. Tin Work, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, etc.

Trunk Manufacturers.
KIMBRO & HUZZA, No. 11 N. Pryor. Sample Trunks and Valises a Specialty. Headquarters for Trunks and Valises. Repairing done.

Tobacco and Cigars—Wholesale.
BEERMANN & KUHRT, 3 Whitehall.

Printers and Publishers.
BERGSTROM, A. M., Corner Pryor and Hunter. Book and Job Printer. Charges moderate.
DODSON & SCOTT, 34 S. Broad. Mercantile. Book and Job Printing neatly executed.
BENNETT, B. F., Hillyer's building corner Broad and Alabama streets, first floor. Materials new. Facilities, first class. Work unsurpassed.
HARRISON, JAS. P., & CO., 27 and 29 S. Broad. Premium Printers and Publishers. Estimates furnished.
WINHAM, E. L., 10 Marietta. Job Printer.
DICKSON, H. H., 32 Broad. Publisher and General Job Printer. Write for estimates.
THE CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE. All kinds of Book and Job Work neatly executed.

Paper, Bag and Hide Warehouses.
ADLER, MOSES, 31 Broad street. Highest cash paid for goods in my line.
LINCH, H., 128 and 130 Marietta. I pay cash. No barter. Also Furs and Dried Fruit.

Undertaker, Contractor and Builder.
HARRISON, COLES, 173 and 175 Marietta.

Watches, Clocks and Dollar Store.
HARPER, T. J., 7 Peachtree street.

Georgia, Fulton County.—To the Superior Court of said county:

THE PETITION OF WILLIAM L. BAKER, William W. Sublette and Rodolphus O. Randall shows that they have associated themselves under the name of The People's Mutual Relief Association with the object of promoting systematic benevolence and to effect this object by providing a fund for the mutual protection of the widows and orphans or other beneficiaries of deceased members by and through the means of assessments upon the surviving members of the association; and also a fund for the mutual relief of the members of the Association who may become disabled by sickness or accident by the like system of assessment upon the members of the association; that they have no capital stock, and the expenses of the Association will be paid from membership fees and annual dues; that the Association is not organized for individual pecuniary gain; that their principal office or place of doing business will be located in the city of Atlanta, in said county; that it is their desire that they and their associates and successors shall be incorporated under the name of "The People's Mutual Relief Association" for the term of twenty years (with the right of renewal) with petitioners as the board of directors, and with the right to [illegible] adopt and enforce any bylaws, rules and regulations they may deem proper, provided the same are not in conflict with the laws of said state, or of the United State. Wherefore they pray that they may be incorporated as hereinbefore set forth and invested with all the powers and privileges, rights and immunities authorized by law to be granted such incorporations, and which are or may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects specified in this petition and declaration.

CANDLER & THOMSON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court, February 21, 1881.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

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YOU CAN

Create an Excitement and have an Excellent TRADE throughout the usually DULL months of JULY and AUGUST by running a Cheap Counter in your Store. Send for our Price Lists and

HINTS TO MERCHANTS.

Butler Bros.
312 Broadway, NEW YORK.
2 0 Randolph St., CHICAGO.
34&36 Chauncey St., BOSTON.

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PATENT MEDICINES.

LOUISIANA
CREOLE

BEFORE USING
AFTER USING

Hair Restorer

Never fails, and warranted to

Restore Gray Hair
—TO—
Its Original Color,
BEAUTY AND SOFTNESS.
Will Stop its Falling Out in 3 Days
Does Not Stain the Skin,
—OR—
SOIL THE WHITEST FABRIC
A DELIGHTFUL
HAIR DRESSING
The Louisiana Creole
Hair Restorer!

P. A. Lavigne, Wig Maker and Dealer in Human Hair Goods, 203½ Main St., Memphis, says he is selling the Louisiana Creole Hair Restorer to his numerous customers. It proves to be all which is claimed for it by the proprietors—restoring the hair to its original color, beauty, and softness, prevents its falling out, and is sure protection against baldness; cures dandruff and diseases of the head.

Richmond, Va., October 3, 1868.

S. Mansfield & Co.:
Proprietors of the Louisiana Creole Hair Restorative—

Gentlemen:—I promised to report to you my opinion of the Hair Restorative I procured while in your city during the month of September. My hair at that time was rapidly falling. It was falling out, and to appearance, had lost all its vitality. What remained had a brash, wiry appearance. I have used three bottles of the six I purchased, and the result has been that my hair has regained all its original vigor and health. It has become thick and glossy, while formerly it was apparently dead. I have now stopped using it, for there seems no necessity for a continuance. The balance of the Restorative I promised to some of my lady friends who are highly delighted in its use. We consider the Creole Hair Restorer the best remedy for the human hair ever heard of or known. JACOB GODLETT.

Atlanta, Ga., March 4, 1881.

The Louisiana Creole Hair Restorer is regarded as the best preparation of the kind that we handle. Our sales of it are increasing daily and we believe it is all that is claimed for it. When our customers wish any preparation for the hair we always advise them to use the Creole Hair Restorer.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Druggists.

Memphis, Tenn.

Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used your "Louisiana Creole Hair Restorer," and have found it the best dressing for the hair I have ever tried. Its grateful perfume, and its freedom from stickiness, have gratified me so much that I have continued its use, much to the advantage of my hair. Respectfully,

MRS. J. S. SMITH.

Collector's Office, United States Revenue,
Memphis, Tenn.

After thoroughly testing your "Louisiana Creole Hair Restorer" it gives me pleasure to state that I have found it a complete success, accomplishing all it proposes. I have seen it frequently tried by others with complete satisfaction. I think you will be successful in introducing to the public the most valuable preparation for the hair ever originated. Very respectfully,

ROLFE S. SAUNDERS,
Revenue Collector Eighth District Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn.

I have no hesitation in recommending your 'Creole Hair Restorer' as an invaluable preparation for promoting the growth of the hair, preventing its falling out, and restoring it to its natural color, and, at the same time, imparting a rich and glossy appearance, which makes it the best dressing for the hair that I have ever known. Respectfully,

MRS. SARAH W. FALL.

Memphis, Tenn.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the great work of your "Louisiana Creole Hair Restorer," which is in reality all its name implies. I can confidently recommend it for restoring the hair to its natural color, preventing its falling out, and imparting to it a fine glossy appearance—rendering it invaluable as a hair dressing, aside from its restorative properties, and possessing the great advantage of never staining the most delicate fabric. Respectfully,

MRS. E. B. COWDON.

Memphis, Tennessee.

Gentlemen: You request me to state what I have observed of the results following the use of your "Louisiana Creole Hair Restorer." Hitherto I have uniformly declined giving certificates for any patent preparation. In this instance, however, I think it right to state the fact that I know your preparation saved a friend of mine from threatened baldness. The falling off of the hair was arrested by a few applications; then the thin gray locks began to show signs of new life, and soon, after using four bottles, there was a general and healthy growth of soft and silky hair all over the head; with a number of my friends who have used, or observed its use, I pronounce "Louisiana Creole Hair Restorer" a success. Respectfully,

ED. W. MUNFORD.

Put up in half-pint bottles, and packed in boxes of one dozen each. Price at retail, $1.00 per bottle; six bottles for $5.00.

S. MANSFIELD & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
Memphis, Tenn.

SOLD BY
Lamar, Rankin & Lamar
And All Druggists
Atlanta, Georgia.

Postponed Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF HONORABLE Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, I will sell before the court-house door in Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday, April 5, 1881, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: [illegible] in Atlanta, [illegible] alley, being part of [illegible] one city lot [illegible] on east side of [illegible] street 150 feet, [illegible] street 218 feet, [illegible] the 14th district [illegible] county. Sold [illegible] James E. Butler [illegible] cash. Atlanta, January 31, 1881.

ELIZABETH C. BUTLER,
Administratrix.